"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"3 MILES OUT"
"An encore picture which you will like to see once again."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 32— BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
7th Feb	CHINA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,052
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,983
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7 952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
,,			
,,			
,,			

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 66 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
19th Feb.	MORVADA	8,193
5th March	MANDALA	8,248
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8 984
16th ,,	DUMANA	8.4 7
30th ,,	WARFIELD	6060
14th May ..	MASULA	7261
28th ,, ..	GAZANA	7284
11th June..	MANDALA	8246
25th ,, ..	*A Steamer	

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
9th Feb.	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	KHYBER
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,843	
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar	LAHORE*	5,252	MOLDAVIA.
31st ,,	SARDINIA	6 684	CATHAY
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,606	COMORIN
12th May	SICILIA	6,803	DEVANHA
9th Jun	SARDINIA	6,684	

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer	Destination.
6th Feb.	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar,
9th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar
11th ,,	BAMORA	Basreh via Karachi and P. Gulf Ports
18th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. BOX: 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Commandar.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Tukuda	5976	12th Jan.	8th Feb
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	19th Jan.	9th Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S. Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	9th Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	14th Feb.
Penang Maru	A. Fujita	5214	9th Feb.	21st Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	13th Feb.	27th Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	510	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20270 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE,

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations.

Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street Cut Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Dr D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr D Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAUGE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES :—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Welteyredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore. Penang.
BRITISH INDIA :—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN :—Kobe.
CHINA :—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS :—The Nationa. Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Re 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY, OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN
Agent.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO :

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS. LIBERAL CONDITIONS VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to :
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office : 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

1.	Proposals for Insurance received during the year about	Rs. 72,00,000
2.	Policies actually issued during the year about	Rs. 58,00,000
3.	Annual Income about	Rs. 14,00,000
4.	Effective Policy business upto 31st Dec. 1924 about	Rs. 2,23,00,000
5.	Accumulated Fund	Rs. 56,00,000
6.	Claims paid about	Rs. 42,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 20%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor Premium Re 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' " to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—CHIEF-AGENTS, SUB-AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a reliable Life Insurance Office. Handsome salary and Commission to those, who are capable. Apply G. MEHTA & CO., Motta Bajjar, Navsari.
A 22597

WANTED.—A PERSONAL ASSISTANT to the General Manager of a Chemists business in Bombay. Must be experienced in general business routine. Capable of taking charge of office correspondence and managing subordinates. Apply in the first instance by letter to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
750

WANTED—ASSISTANT SALESMAN for Up-country Mills, well-versed and experienced in accounts, correspondence, cloth calculations and sales. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary expected to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22569

WANTED—A competent CHEMIST, having sufficient experience in manufacturing Pharmaceutical Preparations. Flavouring Essences and Chemicals. Apply with terms and copies of testimonials to DELHI AERATED WATERS & CHEMISTS CO.
A M748

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ENGLAND returned journalist expert international notes SEEKS immediate JOB on editorial staff of daily or weekly. Knows Gujarati. Box No. 678, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B M746

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—STUDEBAKER CAR, 7 seater, 1926 Model, in excellent condition open to inspection and trial. The OTAKI & CO. LTD., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
JA M758

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

GOOD and complete Chrome Tanning Machinery in working order is for sale. Apply to Mr. MEHARBUX, 2-8, Cadell Road, Mahim.
K M737

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

TUBERCULOSIS CURED—If you want to get rid of this horrible disease communicate confidentially with S. D. C/o. MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle". Terms Moderate.
T M756

PUBLIC NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22572

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

MIDWIVES.

THE next six months' course of training for nine pupil MIDWIVES will begin on 1st March, 1925. Candidates are required to have passed the VIth Standard in Marathi, Guzrathi or English, and should apply to the undersigned direct or through one of the three Municipal Maternity Homes before 20th February, 1925.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1925. 22618

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the CITIZENS of BOMBAY called by the Sheriff "to give expression of their feelings of deep regret at the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., and to take steps to raise a memorial to the deceased worthy of the esteem and regard in which his memory is held by the people of this Presidency" will be held in the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).
22617

NOTIFICATION.

AS 1st of April, 1925, has been notified by Government (see G. R. 2272 of 20-11-24) to be the date from which the New School Board comes into power, I, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Bombay Primary Education Act IV of 1923 and the Rules thereunder, invite applications, so as to reach me on or before 23rd February, 1925, from persons willing to be elected as Members of the School Board of the Bandra Municipality representing special interests shown below:—

Educationist	1.
Woman	1.
Backward Classes	1.
Depressed Classes	1.
Mahomedan	1.

Applicants shall give an account of their qualifications and shall produce evidence that they are eligible for election under Rule 15 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1924. All other information in this connection can be obtained from Schools Committee's Office during office hours on all days except holidays

Ig. D'MONTE,
President,
Bandra Municipality, Bandra.
22651

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5271 of 1922.

VINAYAK LAXMAN BHAVE ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDULLA JUSUB CASSUM HAJI MITHA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half-past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The property in Bhiwandi Municipality, situate at Moaze Nizampur, in the boundary of Kasba Bhiwandi, Pot Tukdi and Taluka Bhiwandi, Tukdi and District Thana, one Pawli like four storeys House, bearing Bhiwandi Municipal No. 174 and facing North and touching the Road, admeasuring in length from East to West 160 feet and from South to North 154 feet. The open space in use of the said house which is on the South side of the House measures from East to West 154 feet and from South to North 160 feet and is round shaped all this property building the ground under it and other easement are bounded on the East by Road and beyond it the Chawl of Madar Bhagan Sardar, on the West by the Chawl of Abdul Rahiman Vallad Din Mahomed on the South by the Comb of Dada Miya and on the North by Kotar Gate Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER and SENJI's Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Shiotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1925.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22630

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURI AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS and Co., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold, by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of half past three O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Bangarga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,119) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200, of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded, on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. KANGA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22619

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm ... Plaintiffs
Vs.
RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL and Others. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924 as amended by an order in the above suit bearing date 11th day of September, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March 1925, at the hour of half past 4 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Ancestral Malaki land at Shiloter in the Village of Ville Parle Pot Tukdi Bandra Taluka Salsette, Taluka Thana, consisting of two fields one bearing survey No. 19 and another Survey No. 18 Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement 32 and 11 Gunthas respectively assessment in respect thereof is Rupees. 6-8-0 with all the buildings bearing Notified Area Committee Nos. 16A and 17 standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22590

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3874 of 1922.

BYRAMJI HORMUSJI. ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Anr. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1925, at the hour of four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at the Village of Kirole near Ghatkopar in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with the bungalow tenement and messuage standing thereon, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land, known or called by the name of "Diana Park Estate," assessed under Survey No. 50, Plot No. 1 and under records of rights Entry No. 780 and Ghatkopar Kirole Municipality house No. 26 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a private Road, the property of the Lessors, on or towards the West property of Dwarkadas Hirji, on or towards the North by the property of Govindji Hirji and on or towards the South by a private Road which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Manilal Haridas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22557

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1612 of 1922.

SANAIRAM JOHARMAL, a firm, carrying on business at Mumbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) RADHAKISSON HARDAYAL, residing at Mumbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) HIRALAL RADHAKISSON, residing near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (3) JUGALKISHORE NATHMAL, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Indore and (4) NANDLAL BADRINARAYAN, Hindu Inhabitant, also residing at Indore, all carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Hardayal Nathmal, ... Defendants.

IT IS PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that in pursuance of the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1924. As amended by an order in the above suit bearing date the 11th day of September, 1924, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court will sell by Public Auction the immoveable property situate in the village of Ville Parle, Pot Tukdi, Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi Thana and particularly described in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale hereunto annexed subject as therein mentioned at the time and place and under the conditions therein mentioned.

For further particulars application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI AND CO., Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1925.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
22591

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10.
THE RETURN
OF THE
PRODIGAL
The second and concluding part of The Prodigal Son—the wonderful novel by
SIR HALL CAINE,
If you enjoyed the Prodigal Son you will like the sequel even more. All the beauty of this great human story has been intensified by the marvellous acting of
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
and
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR.
The highest Standard of film production is reached with this exceptional picture.
A STORY BY A MASTER WRITER
BRILLIANTLY ACTED MIDST GLORIOUS NATURAL SCENERY.
All the best and all the worst in human nature is revealed in this classic picture—a play which impresses you with its extreme power and beauty.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As 4 (including Tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
Sawrashtra Kinematograph Co.'s
Master-piece
CHARKHA OR ANATH ABALA
A Rare Picture
Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
NEW RIPON THEATRE
Grant Road
SATURDAY 7th February 1925 (P.M. 8-30) Night
and
SUNDAY 8th February 1925 (P. M. 3) Noon
Nand Kumar
Gandharva N. Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6 & 9-45 p.m.
"MESSALINA"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m. Boxing Tournament.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
"SAVITRI"
With COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
NATIONAL BABY WEEK
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, 1925,
AND
UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILSON.
(accompanied by her daughter Miss Marjorie Wilson).

Prof. EKNATH MURTI
WILL DISPLAY HIS WONDERFUL FEATS OF STRENGTH.
AT
PAREL, POIBAVDI, IMPROVEMENT TRUST PLOT No. 60
ON
SATURDAY, 7th February, at 9 p.m.
Fares—Rs. 40 per Box of 8, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 5, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 1-12, Re. 1, 0-8-0.
Tickets could be had till the evening of the 7th inst. at the Servants of India Society, 2nd floor, Girgaum, and at the show at night on the 7th inst.

CINEMA PRECIOUS.
Have pleasure in announcing that beginning Saturday, Feb. 7th,
They will present
PATHE'S
LATEST AND BEST SERIAL
THE
"WAY OF A MAN"
By Emerson Hough
THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!
A PICTURE THAT PULSATES WITH THE HEART INTEREST
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
8 REELS OF REAL JOY INFUSING ROMANCE.
FOR THE MOST ENTRANCING LOVE STORY OF THE YEAR SEE
"THE GAIETY GIRL"
Starring MARY PHILBIN
THE GREATEST OF THE LATEST UNIVERSAL-JEWELS
NOTE—This being an 8-Reel Super-Jewel Picture, Patrons are requested to be in their seats punctually.
TO-NIGHT:— 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT— FOR THE LAST TIME!
THRILLS of ADVENTURE—SCREAMS of LAUGHTER—GLAMOURS of ROMANCE
A SMASHING STORY of RUM-RUNNING PERILS, LOVE, LAUGHTER AND THRILLS
A BEAUTIFUL PATHE PRODUCTION
"THREE MILES OUT"
6 Reels Starring the adorable vivacious
MADGE KENNEDY
SEE HOW LOVE BRINGS TO JUSTICE A BAND of LIQUOR-SMUGGLERS!
The Programme includes a 2-Parts Pathe Comedy: "Inbad the Sailor"
Students of all Colleges and Schools will be admitted to-day in the 5-15 p.m (S. T.) Show at Half Rates in Box, Sofa and First Class
To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.(S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

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MUSEMENTS.

CAL CONCERT
nder the Auspices
of
A NOOTHAN SANGEETHA VIDYALAYA
on
th FEBRUARY, at 9p.m.(S.T.)
by the popular
HIRABAI BADODEKAR
and
ESH BABOO BADODEKAR
at
r Decorating and Furnishing Co.'s Amrelli House (Near Marbawdi Portion.)
; Tax included, Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6, 2-4,1-2. ets are available by day at Madhavashram and on the concert night at the Concert Hall also.

MANAGER,
Poona Neothan Sangeetha Vidyalaya.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street
Telephone No. 23403.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. Jr.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.
VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savalal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jiyalal Oojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J.S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.
One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and 9 Emeralds.
Two Diamond Rings.
The above Jewellery will be on view days before the date of sale.
For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Dadiseth, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 12-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable property situate at Falkland Road, next to the Hindu Temple near Gol Pitta.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Essack Hajee Suleman the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 1st February, 1923, and subject to the conditions and provisions thereof sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 564 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 459, and New No. 13868 Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 5531 and Cadastral Survey No. 886 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2175 and 2176 and Street Nos. 194-196, and bounded on or towards the East by Falkland Road, on or towards the West by Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the North by the property of Salcharam Ghosai and on or towards the South by the Temple of Vithoba Ghosai and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3545 of 1919 (Mahomed Ebrahim vs. Mahomed Umar) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 9th instant and on the following days sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the undermentioned a large lot of very valuable gold, silver, diamond and pearl jewellery such as Necklaces of Diamonds, Rose, Emerald and Ruby, Ruby and Diamond cluster rings, Diamond and Ruby rings, Emerald Hook rings Diamond and Ruby ear-rings, buttons, studs, Diamond buttons and links large Pearl raifuls etc. Gold ornaments such as Bangles, necklaces with locket, Pochis, Damani Tulsi patra, Lady's gold watch etc. Silver Todas etc., etc.,

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 PIECES WHITE MAINSOOK.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.,

About 500 Pieces White Nainsook No. 42010 and 42050 42" x 18 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE, DADAR.

ITS CLAIMS FOR SIR CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM'S DONATION.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman and members of Primary Education Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, by the Jt. Secretary of the General Education Institute, Dadar:—

I learn that the application sent by me to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart, J.P. for the donation of Rs. 1,00,000 has been referred to your committee. I have therefore the honour to acquaint you with the General Education Institute, Dadar and its activities and to submit further details regarding our proposal.

The General Education Institute, Dadar the pioneer educational body in the north of Bombay was founded in 1889 and was registered under Act XX, of 1890 on 19th August 1892. The constitution of the Institute was framed according to the advice of the late Messrs. Justice Ranade and Justice Telang, a copy of which is attached herewith.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

The aims and objects of the Institute are to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating or incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools for imparting Primary, Secondary and Higher education and where necessary Industrial education.

CENTRES OF WORK.

The Institute conducts schools at Dadar, Thana, Kalyan and Uran the details of which are as follows.

Dadar Centre:—(a) "The Boys' High School," Dadar, was started in 1889 and was registered for grant-in-aid in 1895. The number on the roll is 675. The expenditure for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 26,132 and Government grant received was Rs. 8,300. For the last three years for want of accommodation admission had to be refused to a number of students. Last year out of 32 students sent up for the School Leaving Examination 27 were successful.

(b) "The Primary Boys' School," Dadar, was started in the year 1889 when there was no Municipal School in the locality and is being conducted even this day. The number on the roll is 300. The expenditure for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 4,710 and the Municipal grant received was Rs. 1,092. Out of the 59 students sent up for the Vernacular IV std. general examination 45 were successful and the school has secured the highest percentage in Bombay as will be seen from the last Administration Report of the School's Committee.

On the introduction of the Free and Compulsory Primary education in G Ward, the Institute shall also introduce the free Primary education in its school. Our Primary School has all along maintained its efficiency and has served the purpose of the Municipality who would have been obliged to start one in its absence with heavier cost. Thus the existence of this school has led to a large saving to the Municipality.

(c) "The Karve Girls' High School," Dadar, was started in 1920 and maintains only the higher High School standards. The Institute has been working in co-operation with the Municipality in matters of female education. The Institute used to admit girls free in its Primary School when there was no Municipal Girls' School and as soon as the Girls' School was started by the Municipality the Institute thought it advisable to leave the cause of female education in the hands of the Municipality. As the Municipal Girls' School maintains the first three English standards the Institute has only opened the higher four standards in its Girls' School. The number on the roll is 30. The annual expenditure incurred for the Girls' School is Rs. 4,000.

THANA CENTRE.

At Thana the Institute maintains a full High School, which was started in 1892. This school is named after the late Seth Motilal Hargovindas whose son has been kind enough to provide for the building for the school. The number on the roll is 425. The expenditure for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 17,278 and the Government grant received was Rs. 3,750.

KALYAN CENTRE.

The school was founded in the year 1890 and is now a full High School. The number on the roll is 275. The expenditure for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 10,570 and the Government grant received was Rs. 1,775. The Municipality also gives an annual grant of Rs. 500. Seth Govind Karson has kindly offered to provide for the High School Building at a cost of Rs. 40,000 through the Collector of Thana. Our scheme at Kalyan has been approved lately by the Collector and the donor.

URAN.

The Institute's School at Uran was started in 1922 and teaches upto English Fifth standard. The number on the roll is 125. The expenditure for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 2,987 and the Government grant received was Rs. 750. The Municipality also gives an annual grant of Rs. 200. Mr. Pandwal has been kind enough to give the Institute a plot of land admeasuring about 2 acres for the building. Seth Dossabhai the son of the late Khan Bahadur Bhiwandiwalla has offered to construct the necessary building after whom the school will be named.

It will thus be seen that the Institute is imparting Primary and Secondary education to a number of 1,830 students at an annual expenditure of Rs. 65,677.

BUILDING SCHEME DADAR CENTRE.

The Institute was obliged to undertake the building scheme at the Dadar Centre owing to the Municipal Development scheme on this side. The present rented premises have been acquired by the Municipality for the widening of the Lady Jamsetji Road and shall have to be vacated by June 1925, as required by the Corporation. The plot was secured from the Municipality and the building work was commenced on the 9th May 1924. The foundation work of the two buildings now under construction is completed at a cost of Rs. 34,000. The ground floor work of the building facing to the east proposed to be named after the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy if the donation is given is completed and the further work could easily be completed in three months if the donation is granted to the Institute.

The building proposed to be named after the late Mr. Rahimtoola occupies an area admeasuring about 600 square yards and is estimated to cost Rs. 1,00,000. It has an accommodation of 700 students. The cost of this land shall immediately be paid to the Municipality if the donation is given and the land be made a free hold even though concessions are given of redeeming the same after a number of years by the Municipality. Thus it will be seen that the Municipality shall not have to borne responsibility regarding the payment of the cost of the land or any rent thereupon in case the Institute ceases and shall have a building suitable to carry on a big Primary School.

In connection with the building scheme the Institute has this day secured promises of Rs. 36,000 out of which Rs. 14,000 are collected and spent over the building work which is completed. Further promises are being collected and the immediate success of the building scheme depends entirely on the grant of our request. Here I may be permitted to say that the Institute has till this day carried on the different schools with its own resources and is now only obliged to seek the help of the generous people owing to the building scheme. The Institute has all the while been a self supporting Institution and hopes to continue the same reputation after the building scheme is completed

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSED GIFT.

On the undertaking of our building scheme Sir Muhhamadbhoy Currimbhoy now, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart was requested to pay a visit to our Dadar centre who was kind enough to do so on 21st June 1924. He was then requested on behalf of the Institute to help the cause of the building scheme of the Institute. He was pleased to express his satisfaction with regard to the progress and the progress of the building work and was pleased to inform us that he would be pleased to do the needful to secure the donation of 1,00,000 set aside by the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. Negotiations followed and question arose as to who should be the trustee of the donation in case the Institute ceases. To secure the permanency of the gift in case the Institute fails the gift was referred to the Corporation with a recommendation in favour of our Institute. The scheme of our Institute has been approved by all the executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola and with the consent of all the recommendation was made in forwarding the donation to the Corporation

The details of our proposal are already before your committee and I beg to bring to your kind notice that the object of the gift shall immediately be served if the donation is secured to us. Further I beg to point out that the proposed Industrial Classes and the Anglo-Vernacular Gujarati School will be useful and convenient to the students residing in the Currimbhoy Orphanage Matunga, the students from which will be admitted on special concession. The Anglo-Vernacular school is a necessity in this locality and shall serve the growing need of the increasing Mahomedan and Gujarathi population on this side.

I have therefore every hope that taking into consideration the merits of our case and the recommendation of the Executors of the will and the Commissioner you will be pleased to consider our request favourably.

Rs. 10/-

Will bring you a very nice piece of our SILK SUITING (3¼ yds. × 54") for 1 Suit – Sure to please you For samples enclose /4/- in Stamps.
BENARES SILK MANUFACTURING Co.,
BENARES CANTT., M, 684.

BARODA RAJ PRAJAMANDAL

EXTRA-ORDINARY SESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, Feb. 2.

The days of the extraordinary session of the Praja Mandal are fast approaching and the Conference promises to be a great success. The preparations that have been made are on a grand scale.

Amongst the guests expected are Sjt. Abbas Tyebji, Durbar Gopaldasji, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar and others.

The Press will be amply represented. The first day's proceedings will commence at 3 p.m. after the arrival of the local passenger train from Surat side to enable visitors to be in time. The intending visitors are requested to arrive latest by the local passenger train so that they can get their passes issued in time.

Tickets will be issued to the delegates at the Praja Mandal Katcheri and at the Ticket Office near the Shamiana. The Shamiana as well-nigh complete. The arrangements will be complete by the morning of the 6th.

Delegates from Petlad and distant places will be arriving on the 6th instant at the latest. Baroda Prant will send its quota of delegates in good numbers and the contingent is due by 7th morning.

The kitchen arrangements are also complete and so are camp arrangements. Sanitary precautions will be duly taken. A library will also be provided at the Camp.

The Kaliparaj Conference is also a settled fact. The workers in the cause of the uplift of the Kaliparaj have finally decided to avail themselves of the occasion and hold a Kaliparaj Conference with a view to induce the Praja Mandal to study at a closer quarter the Kaliparaj problem and acquaint there with the numerous visitors coming from distant provinces of the State for the occasion of the Praja Mandal Session. Permission has been obtained from Praja Mandal authorities for the use of their Pandal. The well-known Gujarati social worker Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar of the Servants of India Society has consented to preside over the deliberations. The Conference will take place on the 8th February. The Secretaries cordially invite all workers interested in social work and uplift of the down-trodden to come and take part in the deliberations.

That Ulcerated Leg

will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

MRS. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

TATA'S STEEL WORKS.

"DITCHER'S" IMPRESSIONS.

"Ditcher" writes the following in the "Capital" of January 28, 1925:—

As the fate of the Tata Iron and Steel Company is greatly exercising both politicians and industrialists I took advantage last week-end of a long-standing invitation from Mr. R. D. Tata to visit the Works at Jamshedpur in order to see myself the position this huge enterprise occupies in the industrial revival of India, and what is being done to recover from the shock of the slump which has not yet passed away. The extent of the town of Jamshedpur, which covers 25 square miles and has 100,000 inhabitants, simply amazed me. I had never been there before, and in spite of the descriptions I had read from time to time in publications, lay and professional, had no conception of how in the less than a generation a wide expanse of sheer jungle had been transformed into a hive of productive labour. As "Capital" has on account of the Bank holiday on Thursday to go to press a day earlier than the routine imposed by stupid and tyrannical factory rules it is not possible for me to weigh in on this journey with a bird's eye of the lusty panorama; all I propose to do is to jot down a few of the lessons learnt from an inspection made in a high degree intelligent by the information given cheerfully by the superior officers, Mr. Tutwiler, General Manager, Mr. Sawday, his capable Assistant, and Mr. Procter who explained every part of the complex plant, old and new.

The outstanding moral of my pilgrimage is that the Company must be saved at all costs or industrialism in India will receive a set-back to recover from which will take half a century or more. It is no exaggeration that Jamshedpur is the pivot on which the whole revival revolves, and it is up to the Government of India and our great Indian financiers to co-operate to avert the disaster of a liquidation which would eventuate in the closing of the Works. The grant of a bounty of 50 lakhs is to be discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly to-day, and staunch free-trader though I am, I hope and trust that it will be decided to pay this bounty for three years in recognition of the service given by the Company to the Government and the country during the world-war. It is quite true the Company made large profits in that trying period, when India had perforce to be self-contained and self-supporting; but on the other hand it is just as true that the Company got from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 less per ton for its steel than had to be paid to the foreign manufacturers. Again it must be remembered that the Company would not have fared so badly in the recent slump, but for certain nefarious activities which sent up the price of coal to a pitch absolutely ruinous to the manufacturer of steel. This will be the better comprehended on learning that it takes four tons of coal to make one ton of steel. If the arcana of the Munitions Board could be revealed for public study all doubt of the immense debt the State owes to the Tata's would be dispelled, and the most generous help of the Government would be applauded by all classes of critics. I learn as we go to press that the Assembly has sanctioned a bounty of 50 lakhs for one year.

So much for the obligation of the State. Just as heavy is the obligation of Indian financiers who after all are most concerned to prove to the world that India can utilise her vast mineral deposits for the benefit of her own people. If the Government provides the bounty from the pocket of the general tax-payer it is surely incumbent on them to find the other money necessary to stand the Company firmly on its feet after a sensible scheme of reconstruction involving a reduction of capital has been decided upon. It is pitiful to learn that these funds would be forthcoming, but for a vendetta in which several highly placed men in Bombay are paying off old scores. The scheme proposed by the Directors, a precis of which has appeared in this diary, will not bring in all the additional capital needed if the wealthier second preference shareholders stand by the strict letter of the bargain. What is wanted of them is to give in proportion to their wealth and in consonance with their repeat protestations that they have at heart the industrial welfare of their country. They must be prepared to underwrite one crore of rupees of additional capital—not too huge a task for the cloven Bombay gold bugs who compose the Directorate.

I notice that Mr. Joshi, who represents Labour in the Assembly wants to nationalise the Jamshedpur Works so that Labour and the State may share in the profits. Failing this, he intends to advocate the constitution of a Committee of the Assembly to lay down conditions for the Indianisation of the higher services of the Works *within the next five years*. The italics are mine and I have employed them because our precious Labourite would make this short cut of Indianisation an essential condition of the grant of a bounty. Such egregious talking through the *puggree* for cheap gallery applause makes one tired. It took the Americans forty years or more to learn from the English how to manufacture steel with such efficiency as to justify the complete Americanisation of the steel works in the U. S. A., and it has to be remembered that during that probationary period skilled labour from Europe was pouring into the country and becoming naturalized. Will it be contended that Indians are naturally better equipped for the assimilation of the qualifications for industrial productivity than Americans? This is a sort of problem which might amuse a gymkhana in the "General Knowledge Stakes"; it is much too absurd to detain for a moment a serious and honest student of affairs.

At Jamshedpur there is one very important department which has been completely Indianized with satisfactory results. It is the Electrical Department for the distribution of power throughout this vast forge of vulcan. The head, an Indian, who received his training in England and America, bears his exacting responsibility with aplomb, and the management is proud of the success of their experiment. For the other branches Indian are being carefully trained in the technical school, but progress although appreciable is not rapid. One has to see for himself how the imported English and American artisans work in the mills which manufacture steel rails, etc., and galvanized iron sheets to understand how far Indians have still to travel to be able to completely control an enterprise bristling with complexities. In this connection it is useful to mention that the Indians employed at Jamshedpur are not obsessed by any sense of injustice. They know what doctrinaire Joshi does not, and they would be the first to agree that to give effect to his absurd flapdoodle would be to court disaster which no amount of money could repair. The most beautiful aspect of life in Jamshedpur is the total absence of racial animosity. I heard on all sides of the happy relation which binds this conglomerate of East and West. It would be criminal folly to disturb it.

INDO-BURMA AIR SERVICE.

SIR S. BRANCKER EXPLAINS HIS SCHEMES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

Sir Sefton Brancker had a conference this afternoon with the Burma Chamber of Commerce and discussed with them the possibilities of establishing an air service between India and Burma. It seemed to him perfectly practicable to conduct an air service between Calcutta and Rangoon for at least eight months in the year but what would happen during the extremely heavy monsoon, particularly between Akyab and Rangoon he was unable to say. That could only be determined by actual experiment. An air flying boat had been ordered for the Calcutta-Rangoon service. There were two possible ways of conducting it. One was to use a private company to tackle with the problem and if anyone would put up the money they could have a daily service between Calcutta and Rangoon. Another scheme would be to get a couple of airships from the air ministry and experiment with them in connection with the carriage of weekly English mail between Calcutta and Rangoon. The idea was that the Government should own the bases as was the case in Europe and charge a reasonable rent for their use. The question in India as to who should own the bases had not yet been decided. It would be settled before he left India.

WILL IT PAY?

Sir A. B. Ritchie asked how the Home Air Service would pay.

Sir Sefton replied that the London-Paris service would soon follow suit and there was no doubt that the air service was making progress.

After some informal discussion Sir Sefton Brancker said that the opinion of the Chamber seemed to be that the financial success of the Calcutta-Rangoon service would have to be improved before it was taken up. The Home Government had spent 1¾ million sterling for an air ship scheme of theirs which would be put in force in 1927 but experiments were to be made this year with a couple of airships for the London-India route via Egypt. There would probably be an Air station at Karachi where land was cheap. There would be airship masts in Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon. One of the objects of his big air scheme was to extend it to Australia. He then spoke of the different possible routes for the airship scheme and the costs of the airships.

RURAL EDUCATION.

A REORGANISING SCHEME.

(By Mail through Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

The Hon. Mr. A. P. Petro, Minister of Education, Madras, has been engaged for sometime in the investigation of the problems of Secondary Education in rural areas and has now evolved a scheme for reforming the existing system. After the publication of the Report of the Calcutta University Commission this matter of reorganisation of secondary education received great attention and the Hon. Minister appointed a strong committee of educational workers to report on the working of the existing system and the best way in which it could be improved to suit the changing conditions of the country. The report is now under the consideration of Government.

S. S. L. C. SCHEME.

The report recognises that the problem of unemployment of S. S. L. C. candidates has become very serious, and that the blind alley to which they are led under the present system has created despair and discontent among the youths of the presidency. Young men with little education are left in a condition of gloom. The scheme of Secondary School Leaving Certificate imposes great responsibility on headmasters of high schools to enter the results of class work in the books relating to individual students and the qualifying certificates depends on the marks entered by the headmaster in the ultimate moderation of marks obtained in the final examination. Students are therefore placed very largely at the hands of the headmaster and staff. Further each school has set up a standard and the test of the ability and intelligence of the students could not be uniform. Therefore the certificate of eligibility granted to students under this system ceases to have the value which was designed for it by the authors of the scheme. The first step proposed to remedy this state of affairs is to enlarge the powers of supervision of the district educational officers.

EARLY SPECIALISATION.

Early specialisation which is another feature of S. S. L. C. has become a serious menace to sound high school course. It is proposed to modify it by emphasising more of practical training and manual or vocational courses of instruction. The Hon. Minister introduced special courses of prevocational training in a large number of public and aided schools. The results of experiments being very hopeful, proposals are being worked out to make it compulsory in the high school courses. While the necessity for literary or cultural aspect is well kept in view, greater attention is bestowed on the practical training of the youth so that the high schools may fulfil their mission in the present social and economic condition of the country. It is recognised that the problem in rural areas is a problem of improvement of agriculture and handicrafts and social and material advancement of rural life is sought to be achieved through this work of education and training as part of the compulsory curriculum. In order to make education useful and practical, secondary education is marked into two distinct stages—middle and high school classes—while elementary education courses run for five years. After the elementary stage, manual instruction is insisted on while in the High School stage it will be compulsory. The new proposals and curriculum emphasise the real opportunity to prepare the students for the specific needs and interests of the adult and the local community. The object is to make the school strive to put the students in touch with the many varied interests of men and matters, the aims and conditions of living and thereby develop a spirit of sympathy and cooperation so that he may acquire the means of individual growth and social membership.

This reform of rural education is intended to check the rush on the university, as here again the candidates not being equipped properly are unable to make themselves useful in life. The process of selection which will be more according to aptitude and fitness at the end of middle and high school courses of study will ensure a limitation on the number that may seek admission into the University and pursue higher research and study for cultural purposes. University ideals will be more properly realised and education for its own sake will be more fully appreciated.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 695
Bank's buying D D Frcs 690

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 213½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.73
London—Paris Frcs 88.40
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 92.60
London—Rome Liras 115.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Closed firm with sellers for T T on London at 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T ready 31/32
Bank's buying T T ready 1/4
Bank's selling T T March 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 7/32
Bank's selling T T April 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 7/8
Bank's selling T T June 25/32
Bank's buying T T June 1/8
Bank's selling T T July 3/8
Bank's buying T T July 1/16

London, Feb. 4.

Telo. Transfers 1/6 steady.
Bar Gold 47 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 quiet.

London, Feb. 4.

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/4.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/8.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, February 5. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 1/4
Fcs Demand.	642
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	157 1/2
Shanghai	213 1/2
Japan	108 1/4
Singapore	158

Market Steady

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 4.

Prague	16187
Stockholm	1776
Christiania	3131
Amsterdam	1188
Switzerland	2481

YESTERDAYS:—

Belgium	9277
Athens	28250

London, Feb. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris 8845
Exchange on London in Germany 20,160,000m.
Exchange on London in Italy 11520

New York, Feb. 4.

Demand Bills 47875.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 4.

Discount Bank Bills 2 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 21 1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 per cent.
One month 6 per cent.
Three month 6 per cent.
Six month 5½ per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Feb. 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 +1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 5/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 5/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 per cent £101 7/8 +1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £171 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 49 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69 1/8—5/8.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 7/8 +1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14
Bar gold ready Rs. 62-2-3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-15-3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-15-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-5-0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/12
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/15
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
Tone of Market:—Steady but dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 78, Central 22/12, Eastern 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 440, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1167/8, Bradbury 500, Century 565, Central India 540, Crescent 250, Currim 425, David 500, E D Sassoon 1/9, Edw Sassoon 185, Fazulbhoy 1055, Finlay 850, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 400, Kaiserturchand 140, Khatau 147/8, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4710, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 402/8, M Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 137/8, Morarji 2800, New Great 440, Pabani 137/8, Premier 591/4, Phoenix 565, Premier 88/12, Simplex 227/8, Standard 1550, Swan 1200, Swadeshi 640, Vishnu Cotton 1750.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 485, Alcock 202/8, B Burma 317/8, B Burma N I 72/8, Bt Burma Pet 4/12, B Tramway 98/2, Bombay Steam 62/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni ord 50, Katni defd 150, New India Insur 13/14, Shivrajpur 53, Tata Iron ord 15, Tata Iron defd 42/8, Tata Hydro 945, Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 4.

Hongkong Bank	£145
Chartered Bank	£ 21 3/4
National Bank	£ 46 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 11 3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 5.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2800
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4730
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1758
Indian Dy. & Mfg.	227-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill.	7-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-8	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	1550
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	140	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	135
Khatau Mill	155	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	31	Bombay Flour	liq
Jamshed Mill	135	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	280	New India	12-4
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	5-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	90	Scindia Steam	6
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	500	Port Canning	535
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-8
Birla	46	" Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	71-4
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Bt. Burma Petrol	4-12
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	9

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-5 0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-5-0

London, Feb. 4.

Bar gold ready £87-1
Silver ready d 32-4
Silver forward d 32-1
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Continent sold. India bought.

GOLD.

London, Feb. 4.

Of 60,000 sterling worth of gold arrived from South Africa, practically all has been absorbed by the trade. India bought gold for shipment from Cape Town for conversion into sovereigns in London and also there were orders to ship gold direct from America to India during the week, gold of the value of nearly 50,000,000 dollars was engaged for shipment from New York, of which 17 3/4 millions were for shipment to India.

GOLD.

Bombay, February 5.

Ready:—22-2-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Maha	22-15-9	21-14 9		21-15-6
Fagan	22-0 0	22-15-6		22-15-9

Tejl Mandi.
Maha 0—9—0
Fagan 0—5—9
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, February 5.

Ready:—73-8-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Maha	73 10 0		73-1-0	73 5-0
Facan	73-8 0		73 1-0	73-5-0

Tejl Mandi.
Maha 0—9—0
Fagan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Uncertain.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

February 5.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 5 to 10 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some profit-taking. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Situation unchanged, but profit-taking checking advance."

A small setback being reported in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning at Rs. 457½ i.e. half a rupee less than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers and the market improved to Rs. 458. Selling by Japanese Houses caused the values to give way to Rs. 457½, and the bazar closed at Rs. 458. The market was again totally featureless and the volume of business done was very small. At Cotton Green the bazar opened at Rs. 457½ and closed steady at Rs. 458 on Exporters buying. Japanese Houses were moderate sellers for Broach. Bazar operators and Commission Houses bought Oomra March.

Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 451½ and advanced to Rs. 452 on moderate buying by Commission Houses. On selling by Shroffs the market again touched Rs. 451½ and closed at Rs. 452 on scattered buying. F G Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 393/94. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday, and the inquiry was limited to nice red leafy qualities. Ordinary qualities were neglected.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, February 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	458
Fully Good Bengal	March	393 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	453 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 5.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	425	415	400
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh	470	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, February 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	458
Fully Good Bengal	March	393
Fine Oomra	March	451

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 5.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.		
"	Fine M.G.	410/415	
"	F.G.M.G.	390/2	
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	410/415	
"	F.G.M.G.	390/2	
Punjab Americans	M.G.		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	465/70	475/480
Nagpur		465/70	475/480
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	450/55	465/70
Pulgaon	" "	465/60	465/70
Dhamangaon	" "	455	460
Amraoti	" "	445/450	455/460
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	445/450	455/60
Mulkapur	" "	435/440	445/50
Khandesh	" "	430	445 March.
"	F.G.M.G.		475
Broach	Fine M.G.		487
"	Fully Good "		
Muthia	Fine "		
"	F.G.M.G.	420/5	
Dharwar	S.G.		
Coompta	M.G.		
Westerns	"	480/500	
"	H.G.		
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	
Cambodia	"	550	

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 bales.

Universal Standard 1340 Good inquiry.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3365

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	24.37
May	24.70
July	24.95

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	24.31
May	24.65
July	24.89

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.37
May	24.88

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

March	13.10	+.03
May	13.19	+.02
July	13.24	+.02
October	13.10	+.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Scinde Good	10.50
Fully Good	10.90
Fine	11.30
Bengal Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.00
Fine	11.40
Oomra Good	11.15
Fully Good	11.55
Fine	11.95
Broach Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

March	13.14	+.07
May	13.24	+.07
July	13.29	+.07
October	13.14	+.08
November	13.10	+.08
December	13.04	+.05
EGYPTIANS:—		
March	30.95	+.05
May	29.65	+.10
July	27.95	+.20
January	22.65	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

February	13.02	+.03
March	13.10	+.03
April	13.11	+.03
May	13.19	+.02
June	13.20	+.02
July	13.24	+.02
August	13.20	+.03
September	13.15	+.04
October	13.10	+.04
November	13.07	+.05
December	13.13	+.40
January	13.00	+.03
February	12.98	+.03

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

February	32.30	+.90
March	31.80	+.90
April	31.05	+.90
May	30.45	+.90
June	29.40	—.85
July	28.55	+.80
August	27.90	+.80
September	27.15	+.80
October	26.30	+.50
November	23.25	+.20
December	22.95	+.10
January	22.65	unchanged

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 4.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports 26000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5000 bales
Day's Exports to Continent 5000 bales.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

March	24.25	—.15
May	24.60	—.10
July	24.85	—.15
October	24.67	—.05
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50	—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.40	—.15

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

March	24.29	—.09
May	24.39	—.10

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.
Demand Bills 47875
Silver Commercial Bars 68 5/8.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

March	24.25	—.15
May	24.60	—.10
July	24.85	—.15
October	24.67	—.05

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 4.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 70/6 Feb/Mar value.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 71/6 Feb/Mar value.
Tone:—Steadier on higher Liverpool options. Little doing with fair offerings.
Australian 71 Feb/March sellers.
Choice White Karachi 64 May/June value
Soft Red Karachi 63 May/June value.
Tone:—Steadier on higher Liverpool options. Little doing with fair offerings.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 65/6 April/May sellers.

London, Feb. 4.

Cargo. Rozario Santa Fe 64lbs. 71/6 paid for Jan/Feb shipment and for 63½lbs. 70/6 paid for January February shipment.
Cargo. Choice White Karachi 64/9 paid for May/June shipment.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, February 5.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs a p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi	70-20	64 0 0	9 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore	70-30	63 0 0	9 6 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		65 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		14 2 0	14 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		13 14 0	14 7 0
Teelseed, White 85-15		71 6 0	14 5 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25		68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50		65 0 0	
Teelseed, Black		62 0 0	12 9 0
Poppyseed, White		13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts		65 8 0	13 2 0
Mowrasseed		9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley		44 0 0	6 11 0
Castorseed		67 0 0	13 9 0
Cotton Seed, Ready Delivery			5 9 0
Jira		13 0 0	

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	8 8 3
Linseed, May	14 3 9
Groundnuts F/M	67 0 0
Cotton Seed F/M	5 9 0
Castor Seed M-M.	14 4 0
Cotton Seed M-A.	5 10 0

METALS.

London, Feb. 4.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 1/8.
Copper Braziers £83 1/2.
Yellow Metal £8 1/8.
Hard Spelter £29 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets ...17 3/8.

London, Feb. 4.

Tin Block £261 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, February 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
D	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, February 5.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	65 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchtcka Joint		27 0 0

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, F

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2
Ahmedabad Advance	440	400	
Bombay Cotton	505	505	
Bombay Dyeing	1177-8-1200-1170	72-8-1166-4	
Century	572-8-80-70	75-566-4	
Nagpur	541-4-47-8 40	45-540	
Colaba	160	157-8	
Crescent ex-divi.	252-8-50	52-8-250	
Indore ex-divi.	400-5-1-4	5-400	
Kohinoor	1250	1250	
New Great	452-8-40	440	
Pearl ex-divi.	595-610-590	595	
Phoenix	570	560	
Bharucha	110	110	
Simplex	230-35-28-12	30-227-8	
Swan ex-divi.	1200	1200	
Swadesh	640-50	647-8	
Pabni	371-4	375	
Fazal ex-divi.	1062-8-80-55-60	70-1055	
Mathuradas	250	250	
Tata Mill	167-8	167-8	
Globe	50	50	
Mysore	120	120	
Madhavji	400-390-95	402-8	
Finlay ex divi.	850	850	
Gokak	105	105	
Edward Sassoon	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon	137-8	137-8	
Alcock	202-8	202-8	
Bombay Burma Old	312-8	317-8	
Bombay Elec. Tram	97-8	98-2	
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	62-8	62-8	
Bundi Cement	8-4	8 4	
Central E. Mining	32-12	32-8	
Indian Cement	37-8	37-8	
Tata Steel Ordy.	16-12	15-8	
Tata Steel Defd.	55-42-8	42 8	

Copper, English Bars	61	0 0
Brass Bars	39	4 0
Pat Klai	58	0 0
Lead, Country	25	0 0
Kuger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1	57	8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2	57	8 0
German Copper 1 1/2	66	8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2	68	0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1	66	4 0
" " 1 1/4	67	0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, February 5.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 14 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 8 0
"	No. 20	1 1 0
"	No. 32	1 4 9

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £25 1/4 Feb/Mar sellers. £24 5/8 April/May done.
Tone:—Firm, little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 51 3/8 March/April sellers.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 51 3/8 March/Aug. sellers.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed steady but quiet at £23 3/8 paid for Feb/March shipment.
Cottonseed Bombay closed firm but quiet at £10 1/2 paid and buyers for Feb/Mar. shipment.
Rapeseed Toria £19 3/4 sellers for Feb/March and £19 7/8 paid for Feb/March/April shipment to Genoa.
Business was done in Linseed Calcutta for May/June at £24 5/8 and in Linseed Bombay for Feb/March shipment at £25 3/8 and for May/June shipment at £25 1/8. In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb shipment at £23 3/4 and for Feb/Mar shipment at £23 3/8. In Rapeseed Toria for Feb/Mar/April shipment to Genoa at £19 7/8. In Castorseed Bombay 3 per cent for March shipment to Genoa at £23 3/4. In Wheat, Cargo, Karachi for May/June shipment 64/9 and in Indian Barley afloat at 42/3.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 4.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 52/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 55/
There was a small supply and demand was slow.

BARLEY.

London, Feb. 4.

Karachi Barley 48/6 Mar/April sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Feb. 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

London, Feb. 3.

Cuban Sugar 14/3.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, February 5.

Khadi:—	Rs. a. p.
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone and Century	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches.	
Standard per lb.	1 6 9
Century per lb.	1 5 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 3
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 6 0
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
Maneckji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 4 3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 6 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	1 6 0
E D Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth (Quality..	
Rachael per lb	1 6 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 3
Salita:—	
Century.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 2 0
Phoenix per piece	6 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 8 0
Pearl	5 6 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 6 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6 10 0
Gabrun No. 5124—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustani	11 10 0

RECEIPTS

Bombay, February 5.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th February, 1925.

Cotton	31197 Bales.
Wheat	30984 Cwts
Linseed	6904 "
Rapeseed etc.	1825 "
Gingellyseed	8111 "
Poppyseed	108 "
Groundnuts	14633 "
Castorseed	5474 "
Rice	136751 "
Myrabollams	5401 "
Cottonseed	14983 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	2569 "
Juwar	539 "
Masur	420 "
Barley	372 "
Bajri	9950 "
Ooal	293 Tons.

FORECAST OF BENGAL WHEAT CROP

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The first forecast of the wheat crop of Bengal 1924-25 shows that according to the estimates the total area sown amounts to 127,300 acres against 121,400 and 129,400 acres reported respectively in corresponding and final forecasts of last year. Wet weather during the months of September to November proved generally favourable for field operations in the highland tracts. Consequently sowings commenced at the usual time except in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Malda and in parts of Faridpur where they were somewhat late. Dry weather in December was helpful to growth and the present outlook is generally promising.

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 17 1/2 Mar/April sellers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot 17 February.
Tone—Weak in absence of American orders. Closed steadier.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

1ST DAY BIG MEETING.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

SATURDAY, 7TH FEB.

(First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE INNOVATION PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 3-45 p.m.

Owen Roe 9-7, Eddy 9-2, Husky 8-8, Solo Bridge 8-6, Canterbury Lamb 8-5, Kaser Girl 8-3, Very Little 8-0, Fille dO'r 7-12, Goldgammer 7-11, Joy Girl 7-6, Whispering 7-4.

The top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 7 lbs.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles. Time 4-45 p.m.

Unifo 9-0, Aldergrove 8-8, School Boy 8-8, Silver Saint 8-3, Krempion 8-3, Hatchford 8-1, The Tottentot 8-1, Marmion 7-13, Golden Tor 7-12, Prince Hamed 7-11, Golden Vision 7-8.

THE FORT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance Mile.

Time 3-45 p.m.

Grand Excel 9-10, Erimite 9-4, Raking 9-2, Corisande 9-1, Some Scribe 8-12, Arrowy 8-10, Marby 8-10, Cyivern 8-10 Allensmore I 8-4, Jovial 8-1 Motu Proprio 7-12, Old Chris 7-7, Expectant 6-12.

DIVISION II. Time 2-45 p.m.

Dugald Dalgetty 9-4, Stormont 9-3, Lady Rita 8-13, Penetrate 8-11, Bright Bird II late Longcoat 8-5, Dayspring 8-5, Desert Gold 7-12, Bhawani Talwar 7-11, Lowhorn 7-10, Lomo 7-9, Golden Gleam 7-7, Irrigate 7-4.

THE BROOME PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards. Time 3-15 p.m.

Delavian 9-7, Coxcomb 8-13, Fun of the Fayre 8-12, Bright Bird II late Longcoat 8-10 Island Lord 8-7, Ulster Lad 8-7 Be Square 8-5, Motu Proprio 8-3, Od Sport 8-2, Lowborn 8-1, La Belle Frusquin 7-12 Coryste 7-4 and Headstrong 7-2.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. Time 6-15 p.m.

Waterloo 9-7, Baktavar 9-6, Hatchel 9-2, Mayiah 9-2, Trode Mark 8-12, Rarity 8-11, Andolis 8-10 Forfeit 8-8, Arab Knight 8-2, Kamel 8-2, Hisnan 8-2, Certainty 8-0 Mahir 8-0, Squire 8-0, Silver Cloud 7-11, Hamiar 7-8 Peach Bitter 7-8, Maxim 7-5 All Clear 7-3, Malabar 6-12.

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles. Time 5-15 p.m.

Orange William 9-7, Gaurishanker 9-0, Revival 8-9, Aborigine 9-0, Boscombe 8-7, Precious Lass 7-12.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. Distance 1 Mile. Time 4-15 p.m.

Chieftain 9-8 Karikata 9-8, Mandil 9-4, Khandi 9-4 Mikado 9-4, Gosub 8-10, Joyous 8-7, Earl 8-7 Silver Streak 8-7 Rarity 8-5, Nofa 8-3, Maxim 7-13 Khataf 7-12, Kadir Hajaz 7-12, Mashur 7-11 Elser 7-4.

HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THURSDAY'S PLAY.

Of the seven matches that were played off yesterday evening on various Gymkhanas, the Mixed Doubles' affair proved to be the most interesting one of the day. Miss Mahoney and Warner beat Mrs. Parkar and Barrachough in two straight sets. There seemed to be very little understanding between the latter pair, and Mrs. Parkar did not show of her best. Miss Mahoney on the other hand was very ably supported by Warner who more than once rescued his fair partner from awkward positions and was very precise at the net.

The rest of the matches were all one sided affairs. R. A. Wagle, the Hindu Gymkhana champion, easily disposed of Diwan in two straight sets, and Gonsalvis treated Coimtur in the like manner. The only match that required a three-set decision was the Doubles between Sanghani and Gothoskar vs. F. H. and S. H. Metha. The former pair which was however the better one eventually won.

The Mixed Doubles' match between Lady Tata and Annet vs. Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia that was arranged for yesterday could not be played off as three of the competitors could not put in an appearance owing to some unavoidable cause. The Committee has, as a special case, decided to postpone the match to a further date.

To-day's fixtures in Singles between Wagle vs. Raja Iyer and Powar vs. Harvey are sure to prove very interesting ones. All these players have excellent past records.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS.

R. A. Wagle beat R. C. Diwan 6—1, 6—1.
C. Gonsalvis beat B. S. Coimtur 6—2, 6—1.
N. B. Bhagvat W.-O. A. C. Pareira.
B. H. Khardekar and Samarth beat Soman and Gangoli 6—4, 6—3.
C. Gonsalvis and Kolhoff beat Khatau and P. N. Pareira 6—2, 6—2.
Sanghani and Gothoskar beat F. H. Metha and S. H. Metha 6—3, 3—6, 6—3.
Mrs. Race and Banyan beat Miss Wells and Khardekar 6—3, 6—3.
Miss Mahoney and Warner beat Mrs. Parkar and Barrachough 6—3, 6—1.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—D. G. Powar vs. J. W. Harvey at 4 p.m. and Wagle R. A. vs. Raja Iyer R. S. at 5 p.m.

Court No. 2—T. W. Brough vs. M. M. Pandya at 4 p.m. and Miss Mahoney and Warner vs. C. Gonsalvis and Another at 5-30 p.m.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—Khardekar and Samarth vs. Tidke and Coimtur at 4 p.m.

Court No. 2—J. M. Gole and Another vs. Gonsalas Merchant and Another at 4 p.m.

Court No. 1—P. Rangaswami vs. V. V. Bhadkamkar at 5 p.m.

WILSON COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Court No. 1—G. M. Gole vs. M. M. Desai at 4 p.m. and M. G. Kamat vs. D. V. Vartak at 5 p.m.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Court No. A—N. B. Bhagvat vs. J. T. Vyas at 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Sweeping Selections. Dead Certainties and also High Dividends.
FOLLOW
: : : The Special Cards throughout : : :
BIG MEETINGS.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS,
190, Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW.

RACE TIPS

by

VOX STELLARUM.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED.

Otherwise, MONEY REFUNDED.
Rs. 25 a Card.

BEST SELECTIONS after 10 a.m.

Available at 507, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, or
i. KING & CO., Booksellers, 215, Hornby Road.
ii. BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT, Charni Road.
iii. BOMBAY BOOK MART, "Times Building", and G. P. O. Bookstall.
iv. N. M. TRIPATHI & CO., Booksellers, 164-A, Princess Street.
v. CAFE ROYAL, Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.
vi. NEW QUEEN'S ROAD RESTAURANT, opp. Royal Opera House, Chowpatti.
vii. MODERN HOTEL, opp. Ballard Pier Tram Junction.
viii. GHOSE BROS., Raja Motilal Mansion, 69, Lamington Road South.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

At 9 p.m. to-day (Friday) the following programme of Indian music by Professor Venkatgiriyappa (Veena Vidwan) of Mysore will be broadcast:—

1. Raga Ketara—"Bhajan Sal-Ye".
2. Raga Tarangini—(Sanskrit Song) "Mae Tovam ya-hi".
3. Raga Kalyani—Veena Solo.
4. Raga Todi—"Aha Muri Chanda".
5. Raga Behag—Tilana (special song in honour of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore).
6. Raga Shri Ragiani—"Bhuvni-De-Sudani".
7. National Anthem (Mysore).

LEAGUE HOCKEY.

POLICE TROUNCE IMPERIAL BANK.

The City Police trounced the Imperial Bank to the tune of nine goals on Thursday on the Cooperage. The Policemen monopolised play in both halves and the game deserves little description. Littlewood scored the first two goals and Vishnu netted the third. Gravestone was responsible for the fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth, while McKenzie and Hewson scored one each.

Teams were:—

Police:—Scott; Abdul Gaffar and Hewson; Rabbet, McKenzie and Pane; Vishnu, Littlewood, Gravestone, Wilkinson and Abdul Kadir.

Imperial Bank:—Morris; K. Mistry and Sheikh; Fernandes, Pavri and Gonsalves; Godbo. Godinho, J. D'Souza, Rane and Talpado.

Referees:—Messrs Lynch Blosse and Bailey.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

FIRST DAY'S EVENTS.

The Inter-Collegiate Athletic commenced on the Oval yesterday when 9 preliminary events were worked off. There are 65 individual entries and five colleges are represented. The day's events were keenly contested. The Elphinstone College sent very few athletes, some of whom were absent. The College championship will cause a good tussle. P. A. D'Avoine of Wilson College has done well in his last sports' meeting and the St. Xavier's champion Leontzini has gone through the heats successfully. A good day's sport is expected today.

100 YARDS.

Heat 1:—
1. S. B. Sanglikar (Elphinstone).
Time:—12 2/5 secs.
Heat 2:—
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. S. Kail (Medical).
3. S. Cooper (Medical).
Time:—10 2/5 secs.
Heat 3:—
1. Leontzini (St. Xaviers).
2. Appachoo (St. Xaviers)
3. W. Green (St. Xaviers).
Time:—11 secs.

220 YARDS.

Heat 1:—
1. P. A. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. S. Kail (Medicals).
3. M. Appachoo (St. Xaviers).
Time:—26 2/5 secs.
Heat 2:—
1. Leontzini (St. Xaviers).
2. D'Costa (St. Xaviers).
3. Cariappa (St. Xaviers).
Time:—27 secs.

BROAD JUMP.

1. M. D'Avoine (Medicals).
2. S. Cooper (Medicals).
3. Cariappa (St. Xaviers).
4. S. Kail (Medicals).
5. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
6. Batliwalla (Sydenham).
Distance:—17 feet.

120 YARDS' HURDLES.

Heat 1:—
1. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. Cooper (Medicals).
3. Kail (Medicals).
Time:—18 2/5 secs.
Heat 2:—
1. Leontzini (St. Xaviers).
2. Cariappa (St. Xaviers).
3. N. E. Patel (Sydenham).
Time:—18 3/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP.

1. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. Cooper (Medicals).
3. Natu (Medicals).
4. M. D'Avoine (Medicals).
5. Cariappa (St. Xaviers).
6. Leontzini (St. Xaviers).
7. Batliwalla (Sydenham).
Height:—4 feet 10 inches.

QUARTER MILE.

Heat 1:—
1. Deshpande (Elphinstone).
2. D'Souza H. (Sydenham).
3. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
Time:—1 min. 7 3/5secs.
Heat 2:—
1. M. Appachoo (St. Xaviers).
2. E. Kabir (St. Xaviers).
3. Cariappa (St. Xaviers).
Time:—1 min. 7 4/5 secs.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

1. Marshall (St. Xaviers).
2. Green (St. Xaviers).
3. Deshpande (Elphinstone).
4. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
5. Batliwalla (Sydenham).
6. Rai C. R. (Medicals)

HALF-MILE.

Heat 1:—
1. Deshpande (Elphinstone).
2. Siddiqui (Medicals)
3. Pathare K. (Elphinstone).
4. Vas (Medicals).
Time:—2 mins. 36 3/5 secs.
Heat 2:—
1. Mowje (St. Xaviers).
2. Bhan G. (Sydenham).
3. Parelkar A. B. (St. Xaviers).
4. Kowley (St. Xaviers).
Time:—2 mins. 33 4/5 secs.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

1. P. D'Avoine (Wilson).
2. Marshall. D'Souza (St. Xaviers).
3. Rai (Medicals).
4. Dabholkar (Wilson).
5. Kail (Medicals).
6. Fernandes (St. Xaviers).

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Association Cup. Replay:—

Everton 2, Sunderland 1; Portsmouth 5, Blackburn 0 (after extra time); Blackpool 2, Bradford 1; Bolton 0, Spurs 1.

In the first division of the League Football, Nottingham Forest 0, Liverpool 1.

OXFORD VS. CAMBRIDGE.

A match between Oxford and Cambridge Universities, which was postponed in December owing to fog, was played to-day in glorious spring-like weather before seven thousand spectators. Oxford forwards and halfbacks were much superior to those of Cambridge. After fifteen minutes' game Holmes scored with a low shot. Seven minutes later Chadder scored. Then Holmes meeting a perfect centre headed scoring a third goal. Dekover, Cambridge right back, injured his knee and was transferred to the forward line. Four minutes from the interval Holmes headed across for Chadder to score. The score at half-time Oxford four, Cambridge nil. Cambridge improved in the second half, but could not score until four minutes from the close, then Capel-Slaughter netted after a smart run. Final score: Oxford four, Cambridge one.—Reuter.

ENGLISH RUGGER.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the Rugby Union to-day Blackheath beat London University by thirty points to three, and a match between Cambridge University and Bristol was not played.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(THURSDAY, February 5.)

Dr. F. X. De Souza, I.C.S., LL.D., assumed charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 21st January.

Mr. W. Dilton, I.C.S., on relief to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., on special duty, pending further orders.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Bhor, vice Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Lieut. M. H. H. Baily, 5/42nd F. F. Regiment (Q. V. O. Corps of Guides), to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 14th January, 1925, vice Captain G. V. L. Coleman.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the temporary appointment of the Sixth Additional Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, for a period of one year from the 1st March, 1925.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, to act temporarily as Collector of Kanara, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S., and thereafter to revert to his appointment as Superintendent, Land Records, S. D.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. D. S. Modak, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar appointed to act as Collector of Kanara, or pending further orders.

Mr A W W Mackie, ICS, to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of Land Records, Southern Division, from the date on which he took over charge from Mr. V. B. Mardhekar till relieved by Mr D. S. Modak.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Poona, vice Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, and to act as Commissioner, C. D., temporarily, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. L. J. Mountford, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 1st April, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months in continuation with leave on half average pay for eleven months.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 15th April, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave on average pay for eight months.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., is granted, with effect from 13th March, 1925, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved leave on average pay for four and a half months.

Mr. N. R. Willmett, Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh, to be Superintendent of Excise, Bombay, vice Mr. J. D. Ghandy proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. Dyas, Superintendent of Excise, Ahmedabad, to be Superintendent of Excise, Khandesh.

Mr. G. Gidney, to act as Superintendent of Excise, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. J. Dyas.

Rev. Dr. Mark Salisbury is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, vice Rev. P. E. Hoskins, with effect from the 17th January, 1925.

Rev. A. C. Gaul, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. B. Mardhle, M.B., B.S., B.M.S., has been placed in charge of C. R. Wadia Dispensary, Thana, with effect from the 25th December, 1924.

Lieut.-Colonel E. F. Gordon-Tucker, I.M.S., Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 14th February, 1925, leave on average pay for twenty-two days and on half average pay for one year, seven months and sixteen days, preparatory to retirement.

Mr. V. L. Nulkar, L.M. & S., to be Honorary Obstetric Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Talgaon for a period up to the 30th September, 1925.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., Acting Superintending Engineer, Western Circle (Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction), is granted leave on average pay for six months with effect from the 5th April, 1925, or the subsequent date of relief.

The services of Mr. V. R. Joshi, I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for employment as a Lecturer in Engineering at the College of Engineering, Poona, for a period of three years in the first instance, with effect from the 20th November, 1924.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the crop and season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 3rd February:—

Standing rabi crops are generally in good condition except for some damage by frost in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Deccan. Threshing of kharif crops is in progress. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts. Picking of cotton generally continues. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating.

WOMAN'S "FOOLISHNESS" COSTS HER LIFE.

On Thursday, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Rahbai Kanoo (22) residing at Mahim who was knocked down by Calcutta Mail on Wednesday near Parel Station.

Mr. Edward Guest, the engine driver of Calcutta Mail said that as the mail was running through Parel Station the deceased tried to cross the line in front of the engine. The train was running at 40 miles an hour. He made every effort to stop the train by putting on the emergency brake but could not save the woman. The train stopped after going its own length. When he saw that the woman was about to cross the line he sounded the whistle. She ran into the engine and was knocked down and sustained injuries on the head.

The jury return a verdict of death caused by her being knocked down by the engine of the Calcutta mail running at 40 miles an hour whilst the deceased woman tried to cross the line in front of the engine. Death was due to the woman's own foolish act.

THE LATE MR. D. N. WADIA,

WELL-KNOWN BOMBAY EDUCATIONIST

The news of the death from heart failure yesterday of Mr. D. N. Wadia the late Principal of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, will be received with great sorrow and sympathy by the people of Bombay in general and by the Parsi Community in particular. Mr. Wadia was 70 years old. In his death Bombay has lost an educationist of no mean repute. Mr. Wadia had devoted all his life for the cause of education.

Mr. Wadia was born at Poona in November 1855. He received his early education at Poona and in Bombay. He passed his B.A. Examination at the age of 20 and was an English scholar, being a good student of Shakespeare. He was fond of poetry and drama. He wrote several poems and dramas himself. He succeeded Mr. K. T. Telang as the senior fellow of the Elphinstone College. When he was only 33 years of age, the then Director of Public Instruction recommended Mr. Wadia to succeed Dr. James Burgess as the Principal of the Sir J. J. P. B. Institution, this important post Mr. Wadia held till his retirement from service two or three years ago. The Institution under his management was highly praised by the Educational authorities of the Presidency. He was a man of retiring disposition, but a very strict disciplinarian. He loved his pupils and the pupils also inspite of his strictness in matters of discipline, loved and revered him. Mr. Wadia was ailing for about two weeks and passed away yesterday (Thursday) at 11-20 a.m. of heart failure. He leaves behind several children and grandchildren to mourn his loss.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE TO GENEVA.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY LABOUR.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of Central Labour Board writes to say that Government have invited the opinion of the Central Labour Board on the question of sending a suitable delegate to Geneva on behalf of united labour of India. With a view not to disturb unanimity of opinion on the matter Mr. Jhabvala has now communicated to Government its resolution that it will send its considered opinion after the sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress coming off at the middle of the next month for it is specifically for the very reason that the sessions which was to have been held late in March that it is proposed to be held in the middle of the next month.

In the meanwhile, Government have been communicated to the effect that this time the Labour in Bombay deems it fit and necessary that advisers should also be sent along with the delegate, which arrangement was not followed out last year by Government due to their resolution for retrenchment.

Mr. Jhabvala requests all labourers and labour organisations not to be in a hurry to communicate the names of the delegate and those of advisers till the All-India Trade Union Congress has unanimously arrived at a certain resolution. If Mr. Jhabvala believes, unanimity is not maintained among labourers themselves Government will be free to choose and select any men Government would like. But the strength of labour lies in the unity and that unity must be maintained at any cost.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The Fifth All-India Trade Union Congress meets at Damodar Hall Parel Bombay on 14th, 15th and 16th February 1925. All Trade Unions are requested to send their delegates along with their affiliation fees and the resolutions which they propose to move at the Congress. The affiliation fee should be sent to the undersigned on the following basis:—

Rs. 10 for Unions having a number of members up to 1,000.

Rs. 20 for Unions having members between 1,000 and 3,000.

Rs. 30 for Unions having members between 3,000 and 5,000.

Rs. 50 for Unions having members above 5,000.

The affiliated Unions should send the names and addresses of their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committee Esplanade Road Fort in time duly authenticated by the Secretary and President. Every affiliated union have a right to send to the Reception Committee not more than 5 resolutions. The said resolutions must reach the Secretary of the Reception Committee or to the undersigned not later than 13th February 1925. Arrangements are made for the accommodation of the delegates in hotels and intending delegates should write to the Secretary of the Reception Committee or to the undersigned regarding their time of arrival so that the Volunteers may be sent to receive them on the station and arrangements for their accommodation may be made in time. All unions are earnestly requested to send their delegates so as to make the Congress a representative one.

IN AID OF NATIONAL BABY WEEK.

EKNATH MURTI'S BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Prof. Eknath Murti, the famous Indian Athlete, has consented to give a benefit performance of his wonderful feats of strength in aid of the Funds of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, 1925. Her Excellency Lady Wilson has kindly extended her patronage to the performance and has also agreed to grace it with her presence accompanied by her daughter Miss Marjorie Wilson. The performance will take place in Prof. Eknath Murti's tent at Parel Poibavdi, Improvement Trust Plot, No. 60 to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

GRAND FANCY FETE.

The Fancy Fete of the B. C. W. O. which is to be held at the Gloria Church grounds, Gardens Road, Byculla, and to remain open on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th instant promises to add considerably to the gaiety and attractions of the city.

The fete is being held under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willson and will be formally opened on Saturday 7th at 5 p.m. by Lady Hayward who will, later in the evening distribute prizes to the most attractive and the most original stalls. A variety melange at 9 p.m. will be another item of the evening's programme in which some excellent local artists promise to give the public a good time.

Sunday 8th is evidently a children's day. There will be a Baby Show at 3-30 p.m. open to all communities and having special sections for Europeans and Indians. The babies will be divided in four classes 1 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months 1 to 2 years, 2 to 3 years. A number of cups will be awarded to the winners and there will be gifts for all. It is expected that the competition will be very keen, judging from the extraordinary numbers that competed for the same show last year. At 5-30 p.m. there will be a Children's Carnival and prizes will be given for the most artistic and original costumes besides six consolation prizes to the disappointed tots. Later in the evening at 6-30 p.m. the pupils of the Dadar Convent School have been booked to give the public a repertoire of ribbon dances, fairy tales and Tableaux vivant. There will be also a Concanim performance in the night.

Monday 9th's programme will certainly attract a large crowd. The events of the evening include an adult and juvenile boxing tournaments organised by Mr. Milton Kubes of the Bombay School of Arms.

The fete is coming to a close on Tuesday 10th with a Carnival for all.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bandra Village Congress Committee held on the 4th instant:—

(1) This Committee calls upon the old members of the Bandra Village Congress Committee to contribute their hand-spun yarn subscription every month in advance as per the present constitution of the Indian National Congress.

(2) This Committee will accept a sum of Rs. 3/8 provisionally in advance in lieu of the hand-spun yarn subscription for the year from persons who are either unwilling or unable to contribute hand-spun yarn and will arrange to purchase hand-spun yarn out of the monies collected from the members on their behalf.

(3) This Committee recommends to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to start spinning centres for the purpose of supplying hand-spun yarn to members unable or unwilling to send of the Congress Committees within its jurisdiction.

LATE MR. BAWLA AND CUTCHI MEMON VOLUNTEERS.

Under the auspices of the Young Cutchi Memon Volunteers Corps, a largely attended meeting was held in Memon Wara, Rambaugh Gari Khatta on the 26th January last when the following resolutions were passed:—(1) That this meeting of the Young Cutchi Memon Volunteers Corps expresses its deep regret at the premature, untimely and tragic death of Saith Abdulhadar Bawla who was a prominent member of the Community and tenders its heartfelt Sympathy with the bereaved family on their sad bereavement. (2) That this meeting expresses its indignation and horror at this outrage and appeals to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Excellency the Viceroy to take immediate and drastic steps to bring to justice all perpetrators, instigators and abettors of the crime regardless of their rank, position, status and wealth.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5.

In the share market jutes opened more or less at about yesterdays closing quotations and after some trading rates ceased on for speculative stocks. There was very little enquiry for higher denominations but later rates hardened somewhat. Coals hardly showed any alterations in absence of support. Bansdeopur recorded a fall of about two points. Teas had more sellers than buyers in the majority of instances. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steels were lower. Indian Gold vanishing marked material rise on previous quotation and British India Electric Construction also further improved in value. Government securities discussed an easier tendency. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper 66/12, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102.

Railways:—Chamarmukh Shivaji Railway 65, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 65, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord 138.

Cottons:—Edga Mills ord 10½, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes:—Belvedere 554, Birla 9/3, Bngr. Badge 467, Champdany 210, Clive 65/4, Craig 5/12, Dalhousie 450/8, Delta 520, Empire 57, Fort Gloster 976, Fort William 427/8, Howrah 45, Kankinarrah 558 Kelvin 872, Kamison 975, National 31, New Central 603, Ogent 29/8, Presidency 8/12, Reliance 61, Soorah pref. 103 Waverley 7/14.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 31, Bengal 583, Bengal Nagpur 70, Burra Dhemo 5, Barrukur 2, Equitable 17/8, Lakurka 19/12 Singaran "A" 3/10, Talcher 6/12, Union 17/10.

Engineering Companies:—British India Electric Construction 3/12, Indian Galvanising fully paid 2/14, Indian Iron and Steel 36.

Insurance Companies:—National Insurance 211/8.

Miscellaneous Companies:—A. Firpo Ltd. 10/12, B. J. Corporation ord 4/14, C. F. Kellner and Co. ord 2, do deferred 8.

Tea Companies:—Chamong 18/14, Kalacherra 140, North Western Cachar 340, Crang 11/10, Rydak 7/4, Teznur 12/14, debenture 4 per cent Calcutta Municipal debenture 1905-06 84/6.

THE PIONEER CLAY & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.

GENERAL MEETING.

The Pioneer Clay and Industrial Works, Ltd., held their fourth ordinary general meeting on the 14th January 1925 at 1 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at Khenispur, Mr. V. A. Jiji, under taking the chair.

The chairman after dealing with the Directors' Report relating the slow but steady progress of the Company since its registration four years back announced that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 16,782 5/4. It was resolved to declare a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. "less income tax" on the fully paid Preference Shares and Rs. 6/10 "less income tax" per ordinary share on which Rs. 75 have been paid up. It was resolved in view of the large capital needed to cope with the contract work undertaken by the Company at Dharwar, Goa, Belgaum and elsewhere and with a view to further contracts the dividend on the ordinary shares should be issued in the form of a "scrip" to reduce the liability on the share to that extent.

The Company has developed a construction branch at Dharwar which has been undertaking wholesale and organised contracts of buildings, "Terrace link with concrete" being a speciality with them, reservoirs wells, pipe laying, they have been successful in running a small electric installation when and where necessary about Dharwar and hope to further take big installation contracts at Goa, and elsewhere. They have undertaken the constitution of a Town Hall at Dharwar and have already collected big quantities of materials needed. In view of their speedy work the Company hope to secure P. W. D. and other organised contracts. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting was dissolved.

RASH DRIVING CONVICTION.

Sergeant Hyde charged Daya Prasad before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate with rash and negligent driving.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that on December 15 at about 5-30 p.m. the accused was driving his motor car No. 8849 along Churchgate Street towards the Town Hall. He was driving the car so recklessly that his car collided with the bumpers of two of the motor-cars parked in Churchgate Street.

The accused pleaded not guilty. His defence was that as the victoria preceding his car suddenly swerved to the right, he too had to swerve to avoid the collision. In doing so his car came in contact with the bumpers of the cars which were outside the line indicated on the road.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75. The Magistrate further ordered his license to be suspended for three months.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "China" with English mails due at 8 a.m.

Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meeting, Oval, 3-30 p.m.

Public meeting re late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

S. S. "China" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Protest Meeting re New Rent Bill, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation Fancy Fete on Gloria Church grounds, Gardens Road, Byculla, 4 to 11-45 p.m.

Senate Meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hornets v. Royal Artillery, Oval 4 p.m.—St. Xavier's College v. Byculla Y M C A, Oval 5 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: 9-30 p.m. Opening Performance of the "Gondoliers" by the Bombay A. D. C.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

WADIA—Yesterday morning at 11-20, at his residence No. 7, Marine Lines, Fort, Mr. D. N. Wadia. Funeral this morning 8 o'clock.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th February 1925 to 6 a.m. of 5th February 1925.

Smallpox 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 138; total mortality this day last year 109.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from Mr. D. B. Mahulikar, Artist a reprint of the excellent portrait of Mahatma Gandhi drawn by him. The reprint is priced at annas eight.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1/14th Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) the 6th instant, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

KARNATAK SOCIAL CLUB, POONA.

The general meeting and the annual social gathering of the Karnatak Social Club, Poona, will be held on the 15th February, 1925 in Bhikhaji Maruti Temple, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, when all the members and sympathisers are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tokuhima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday the 7th instant instead of to-day (Friday) the 6th instant as previously notified.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The following five members have been appointed to the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1925:—Messrs. Walchand Hirachand, Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee Girjshanker B. Trivedi, Manu Subedar, and M. M. Amarsey.

ART STUDIO AT DADAR.

The opening ceremony of Mr. Maladkar's Fine Art Studio and Painting Class took place at Dadar when Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. M. V. Dhuraud ar, Vice Principal of the School of Art and others made speeches and paid high tribute to Mr. Maladkar for his enthusiasm, artistic skill and enterprising spirit and wished the Studio every success.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "Students and Public Life" in the hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea Face, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND

A lecture on the above subject will be delivered with the aid of Magic Lantern Slides in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Anexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. The lecture will be open to public.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

As smallpox is increasing in the city, any person who has not been successfully vaccinated within the last seven years should be vaccinated again. Vaccination is performed by private Medical Practitioners, by the Municipal Superintendent and his Staff on payment of fees in the houses of the persons vaccinated, or free of charge at the Public Vaccination Stations. For further information, application should be made to Dr. J. E. Saudlands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Dwarka" with the mails from London of the 19th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Heijin Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 3rd March.

S. S. Shinsei Maru left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 2nd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 13th idem.

FUEL MAIN PIPE ABLAZE.

A fire broke out on Thursday at about 3-45 a.m. in the fuel main pipe belonging to the G. I. P. Railway at Mandvi. It appears oil fuel was being filled by the Anglo-Persian Oil Co.'s main pipe to the G. I. P. Railway main pipe when a pipe from the centre burst and oil began to flow like a spring of water. This was soon developed into a big blaze and a very serious fire was apprehended but the fire brigade being communicated with the engines from Mandvi and Babula Tank under Mr. F. C. Honey immediately repaired to the scene and brought the fire under control by 4 a.m. About 2.0 galons of oil was wasted or damaged by the fire and water. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500. The cause of fire is not known.

PIR MOTAMIYA SAHEB.

Pir Motamiya Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol acted as a peacemaker in Kadi, North Gujarat, as he did sometime ago at Viramgam. There

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1925.

HIS JOB.

In "Vivian Grey," Disraeli describes an individual whose "hump was subdued into a Grecian bend." The function of Dr. Rushbrooke Williams is to subdue the deformities of bureaucratic rule into classic features of statesmanship, and in "India 1923-24" he performs his duty to the satisfaction, we hope, of the Government of India. He affects the role of an unbiassed observer and a moral referee, but to Indians his narrative is an irritating blend of truth and sapient propaganda. He begins with a specious survey of India as a continent "flourishing" under British Rule; after a short excursion into the politics of the year he gives a heavy padding of the substance of official reports about trade, finance, banking, co-operative credit; and he ends with a polemical discourse in which he occasionally rises to the vision of the seer. To careful students, the middle section of information and charts is hardly useful; it is as useful to serious workers as digested foods, bought in tins, are essential to healthy individuals. The lazy reader who seizes at convenient summary, forgets it, possibly because it is so richly garnished and glossed. But then, the volume is meant for the M. P. who wants to satisfy himself that his responsibility to India has been duly discharged. He reads the edifying reflections of Dr. Williams, glides through the track of facts laid by the Professor and finishes with glowing pride in the stewardship of India. The method is well suited to the purpose, for to the ignoramus "at Home" it gives the vivid impression that progress in India is "wonderful" and that the system blamed by Indians is, after all, not so bad. Considered in this light, Dr. Rushbrooke Williams is an artist and his work a masterpiece, Sir William Vincent did a diplomatic stroke when he decided to have an annual clean-up of the British mind with a plausible essay on India to counteract the result of pro-Indian agitation and sentiment in England. In India, the apology goes flat.

Dr. Williams has a very flexible, insinuating diction and he suggests at every turn that India's inappreciation of Parliamentary Reforms and British good-will does not give a chance to the "system;" nevertheless it does give immense benefits to India, only Indians do not realise them. Oriental ingratitude, presumably. India is in a state of impatience which disorders judgment. "In point of fact," he assures the M. P., "it is difficult to deny that India is advancing both rapidly and surely to the goal which the intelligentsia desire." There is rapidity and certainty, only the impatience of Indians disables them from guaging the fact in company with Dr. Williams. The M. P. wants the delectable assurance that India is busy marching on, but that she is ardent of keeping bounds within the Empire. Again, the author eulogises the distinction won by India in the Imperial Conference, where he had been present himself as Dr. Sapru's secretary. Like the Viceroy who bores us with the story of "substantial gains" won by Indians in Africa, Dr. Williams talks of happy results. But "it was hardly to be expected, in view of the mentality now characterising the Indian intelligentsia, that any degree of satisfaction would be either experienced or expressed." That is really clever: for the M. P. again decides that the "mentality" of the Indian requires repair because while events are in his favour, he groans in benighted illusion. On page 42, the Indianization of eight units is mentioned as a tremendous concession to India. "But the mere fact," writes the faithful scribe "that the completion of the experiment will take some twenty-two or twenty-three years, has prevented Indian political opinion, in its *present* mood from realising its magnitude" etc., etc. It is a prodigious thing, but the mood of appreciation is all wrong. To pile up illustrations of sanctimonious subtlety would be wearisome, but one more reference is irresistible. Dr. Williams indulges in an eulogy on the protean capacity of the legislature to "influence" Government. He stoutly maintains (page 54) that the Legislature prevails against the Executive except in the fundamentals of "peace, order or good administration." Peace order and good administration happen to be all that Government stand for; hence their exclusion leaves the Legislature in a recommendatory status. He patronisingly remarks that the Legislature is now free to "discuss" military expenditure, by leave of the Viceroy of course. In next year's Review, we hope Dr. Williams will not, in his overzealous appreciation of the Assembly's power in finance, ignore the fact that the passage-pay allowed in the Lee Loot has been cunningly removed from popular jurisdiction and that the tendency now is to clip the legislatures of powers through ill-it Rules. The half-truths and sly suggestions dear to the professional propagandist will not, however, alter the fact of Executive sovereignty in the slightest degree.

When he comes to the Salt tax agitation he minces words and calls it a "dispute;" not unlike the sagacious Sir B. N. Sarma who minces words and attributes the savage arrogance of the whites in Africa to an "unfortunate misunderstanding." Dr. Williams proceeds to glorify the police and bemoan the distrust of the police by Indians. He is rambling and discursive about the psychology of the fact but he will continue to wander astray until he rests a little to consider why the ruling race are so fond of the police and the public lukewarm. It is piffle to assume that the superior mentality of the European accounts for it and Dr. Williams will do well to revise his censorious speculation about Indians and the police. He descends to the cheap-jack logic of the "Englishman" to prove that India's military expenditure is slight. He sums up the revenues of the Central Government with those of local administrations and says that Rs. 60 crores out of an aggregate of Rs. 223 crores is a trifle! The plea is totally unworthy of the author although it is good for beguiling the M. P. at Home. Why did he not add up the receipts of municipalities, Port Trusts, local boards, and village unions, and proclaim that the percentage of military expenditure was not even a flea bite? When the United States give the proportion of their defence-expenditure they relate it to the federal figure instead of summing up the revenues of the forty-eight States in addition. In a serious document, Dr. Williams will be well-advised not to import egregious pleadings. He next dwells at length on India's naval protection; Britain protects her from invasion, but from whom? The civil invasion goes on, only there are no episodes of conflict and blood-shed, and the situation is, historically, long past resistance. Space forbids discussion of Dr. Williams reflections on party-politics in India and the effects of non-co-operation. A word is, however, due regarding the time-worn, but highly plausible, fallacy that "the elected members can, if they so desire, play the parliamentary game with most of its privileges and none of its penalties." The sage thought is tacked to the narrative of the Assembly. Dr. Williams is under the belief that the privilege of the parliamentary game consists in wrecking Government, while the penalty is the acceptance of responsibility. The so-called penalty is really the privilege. Indians are prepared to shoulder the penalty, if the bureaucracy give up the insincere pose of suffering penalties by clinging to discredited power. Indians are prepared to face it, but it is the Government that play a selfish game and claim the martyr's crown. Dr. Williams writes up to his brief without even a sense of humour to redeem solemn fatuities. His function is, however, so peculiar that he can complaisantly hum Gilbert's chorus:—

It is patent to the mob
That my being made a nob
Was effected by a job.

The job of war-time intelligence is continued for peace-time propaganda.

TRADE UNION BILL.

How backward India is in the matter of legislation safeguarding the interests of Labour is brought into relief by the fact that the Government have only just awakened to the need of introducing a Bill for the registration of Trade Unions and the protection of their activities. The legislation was not undertaken by Government on their own initiative but as a result of a resolution moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly in 1921. Government took an unconscionably long time in preparing the Bill the nature of which was best described by Mr. Joshi when he said that while Labour wanted bread, it was given bread mixed with stone. The Bill, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, has many good points, the chief of which is that it does not make registration of unions compulsory and does not penalise picketing. But so far as registration goes, what it gives with one hand it takes away with the other. The objection against compulsory registration is that it will defeat the purpose of the Bill by stifling the Trade Union movement at its very birth. For, the workers in India being unorganised need every encouragement and inducement to organise themselves and to profit by their mistakes. In the present state of Labour, we can hardly expect all Trade Unions to attain a high standard of organised efficiency and perfection. In view of this the provision in the Bill which deprives the unregistered unions of its benefits can hardly be justified, for the practical effect of it will only be their compulsory registration on pain of suppression. We are glad, therefore, that this defect was prominently emphasised by non-official critics of the Bill in the Assembly on Wednesday. The other chief drawback of the Bill is that it deprives Trade Unions in India of the right which Trade Unions in every country, enjoy, namely, the right to utilise their funds for political purposes. The main object of every Trade Union is to improve the economic position and raise the status of its members. This can largely be done through political action and to prevent them from using their funds for, say, running candidates of their own for legislative or municipal bodies, would be to paralyse them. The Select Committee to which the Bill has been referred will, we trust, see that this and other defects of the Bill are removed and it is so improved as to become an effective means for the organisation and protection of Labour. For, it need hardly be added that the true prosperity of every industry will depend on the extent to which the workers employed in it are organised and protected.

Notes of the Day.

Return of Khilafat Delegation.

It is unfortunate that the Khilafat deputation has been compelled to return to India without succeeding in its mission of bringing about peace between the contending parties in the Hedjaz. It will be remembered that the Central Khilafat Committee recently received a cable from the deputation informing it that Emir Ali considered a republic in the Hedjaz impracticable and a world Muslim Conference useless and impossible and that he further desired that he himself should be recognised by Ibn Saud as the rightful King of the Hedjaz. The Central Khilafat Committee replied back stating that a world conference was indispensable for determining the future administration of the Holy Places and the Hedjaz and that the premature opening by Emir Ali of controversial questions was calculated to produce a situation which made a solution impossible. The delegation was asked to induce Emir Ali to reconsider his decision, but evidently he has persisted in his recalcitrant attitude and it is no wonder that Ibn Saud has, in the circumstance, been strengthened in his determination to refuse peace with the Hussein family. Though the rupture of the negotiations and the consequent continuance of hostilities in the Hedjaz will be keenly regretted by Muslims, in view of the record of Hussein and his family they will not fail to realise that Ibn Saud has no other alternative than to proceed with his original aim of freeing the whole of Hedjaz from their control.

Parel Conference.

The northern portion of Bombay, inhabited as it is mostly by the working classes, has long been neglected. Special Conference have, therefore, been annually organised for representing the needs and grievances of this part of the city, under the auspices of the Social Service League, which carries on a number of activities among the working classes. Recently the third session of this conference was held under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Baptista, and resolutions dealing with various matters were passed, the texts of which have already been published in the "Chronicle." Dr. S. P. Mehta, chairman of the Reception Committee, explained the object of the Conference, which was to bring about the amelioration of the conditions in which the people and especially the working and the poorer classes of the northern portion of the city live. Such amelioration, he said, should not stop at providing a few comforts and amenities of life, just enough to serve as a sop to these dissatisfied people, but that over and above these there should be a strenuous effort to make their surroundings more cheerful, to render their dwelling more homelike, to provide them with healthy and harmless means of recreation, which may ultimately prove more attractive than liquor-shops and gambling houses, to afford them facilities for acquiring education which would enable them to think and judge for themselves; in short, to raise the moral and material standard of their life to a higher level. Dr. Mehta made a strong plea on behalf of the working classes, exposing the hollowness of the argument that the northern parts of the city paid the least in rates and direct taxes, and that, therefore, they should not only be satisfied with, but even be thankful for, the little favours that were shown to them. It is no exaggeration to say, Dr. Mehta declared, that were it not for the labour of these people, Bombay would not be holding the proud position that it does to-day. And he appealed to the more fortunate members of the community to make the welfare, happiness and contentment of the poorer sections their chief concern. Mr. Baptista's presidential address, delivered in his characteristic style, faithfully represented the conditions in the northern part of the city. The subjects of the most of the resolutions passed in the Conference were dealt with in his speech, stringed together, as it were, like a chain of evils one begetting another. His outspoken criticism of the Development Directorate's housing policy in particular, should prove an eye-opener to those who complacently believe that the problem of the housing of the poor in Bombay has been successfully solved.

Reasonable Demands.

The resolutions passed by the Conference embrace a wide range of subjects. The demands for the extension of compulsory primary education to E Ward along with F and G wards, for better sanitation and water supply for Anglo-vernacular school with arrangements for vocational training, for municipal reading-rooms, libraries, gymnasia and the like, for public gardens and playgrounds, for maternity homes for F and G wards, for the extension of the Rent Act, all are reasonable. Also it was natural that the Conference should have expressed its dissatisfaction with the present halting and half-hearted excise policy of Government and should have urged the desirability of closing liquor shops on holidays and also of closing the refreshment bars in the working class localities at the same hour at night as the country liquor shops. The demand for the widening of the Municipal franchise must also be conceded as just. At present the northern part of the city is inadequately represented, from the population point of view, in the Municipal Corporation. The present standard of qualification to vote debars a large number of workmen from participating in the Municipal elections. If the standard is lowered as demanded by the Conference, thousands of individuals will be enfranchised and it must prove an incentive to much more popular interest in civic matters, which is an education in itself. There are some resolutions which are applicable not only to the northern part but to the whole city. Of these those relating to the formation of local committees for the supervision of the municipal institutions and to the accidents in streets are more important. If local committees are formed, as suggested by the Conference, and if they are recognized by the Municipality, a better return for the money spent by the latter will be secured, the work of the executive being helped rather than hindered. At present, in the absence of such a link between the people and the executive, municipal institutions such as dispensaries and maternity homes suffer in comparison with similar private institutions, in public estimation. As regards accidents in streets, it is a fact not seldom noticed that even when more than one policeman are present the injured person is not speedily removed to the nearest doctor or hospital, but the removal is delayed till all the enquiries on the spot are completed. We hope the Police Commissioner will issue the necessary instructions to the policemen and that the latter will attach more importance to human life than to mere investigation. Such instructions should, in fact, form a part of the preliminary training of every policeman.

Fascist Trade Unions.

Some idea of the hold which the Fascists still have on bourgeois opinion in Italy as opposed to proletariat views can be obtained through a perusal of the proceedings of the Second General Congress of National Fascist Corporations in Italy which met recently in Rome, and was attended by 3,000 delegates, representing about two million voters. The middle classes in Italy want stable Government, and no Communist ebullitions and Mussolini is giving them stable Government with a vengeance. The fear of proletariat disturbance is expressed in the following resolution of the Conference, whose proceedings were published in "Il Lavore d'Italia" and commented upon extensively in the French press. The resolution says: "The Confederation declares that the historic justification of revolutions is to be found not in distress, discontent or the spirit of faction on the part of those who provoke them, but in the personal capabilities of the new groups which direct them. The true revolution is not a protest or a rebellion; it is the victory of superior capacity." Mussolini, as the personification no doubt of the highest "personal capability in the group," made a speech at the close of the Conference "emphasising the importance of the national trade union movement in the life of the nation." But he had evidently taken care to see that the Conference also passed a resolution which declared that the special mission of these bodies was "to protect and defend the interests of labour while subordinating them, together with all the factors of production, to a national discipline"! Mussolini gags the press, we suppose, as an exercise in national discipline.

NEW RENT BILL.

(BY S. V. D.)

When, at the last Council Session, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir persuaded Mr. Narimah to withdraw his Bill to extend the operation of the Rent Acts and promised to introduce a much better measure at the budget session, not a few of those who were acquainted with the ways of Government doubted their sincerity. Their fears have now come true, for the actual proposals of the Government, as embodied in the draft Bill which has now been published, hardly bear any resemblance to the expectations raised in the minds of the majority of tenants by the Government's decision to father the Bill. To call it a Bill to extend the Rent Acts is mere camouflage, for while the period of rent restriction is nominally extended by three years, it is accompanied by the provision of a sliding-scale for the increase of rents, which amounts to a virtual abolition of all control. If the Rent Acts are to be allowed to drag on their existence for a further period of three years in this truncated form only, why not allow them to lapse and thus die a natural and peaceful death?

Divide and Rule.

If the Bill is not a clumsy attempt on the part of the Government to make a show of their abounding sympathy for the tenant-class while jealously safeguarding the vested interests of the landlords, it is hardly possible to explain its anomalies and self-contradictions or to understand the principles underlying its proposals. The Bill introduces a novel distinction between tenants whose rent exceeds Rs. 85 and those whose rent is below that amount. While continuing the restriction of rent in the case of the latter in a much modified form, the Bill excludes the former altogether from the protection of the law. In thus isolating this class of tenants now, as the tenants occupying non-residential premises were isolated last time by allowing the provisions of the Acts to lapse in their case, the Government are, of course, following the traditional policy of "Divide and Rule." The poorer tenants must beware of this trap and stand by their richer brethren in the interests of solidarity; for this artificial drawing of a line at the figure of 85 is only a thin end of the wedge and once the principle is accepted, there is no knowing how its application may be extended. The proposal can scarcely be reconciled with the remark in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that there has recently been a fall in the rent of residential premises with a higher rental. If there has been such a fall, and if it is expected that the fall may continue, what is the good of providing for this increase which the landlords may never be able to effect? The fact, however, is that there has been no such fall, and that the landlords are only waiting for an opportunity to effect the increase.

The Sliding Scale.

The poorer tenants whose rent does not exceed Rs. 50 have received no better treatment. It must be remembered that for the purposes of the Rent Acts, these, too, are divided into two groups, viz., those occupying premises rented before 1916, and those occupying premises rented after 1916. The new Bill introduces a further cross-division by distinguishing the tenents paying less than Rs. 30 from those paying between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. The tenants occupying premises rented after 1916 are, under the existing law, completely protected against any increase in rent. The new Bill, however, provides sliding-scales in accordance with which increases will be allowed to the extent of 20 per cent. during the first year, 30 per cent. during the second year and 40 per cent. during the third, i.e., last year, in the case of premises of rental below Rs. 30; and to the extent of 30 per cent. 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. during the first, second and third years respectively, in the case of premises of rental between Rs. 30 and Rs. 85. The distinguishing line at 30 is as artificial as that at Rs. 85. Moreover, where is the necessity to allow the landlords this opportunity to increase the rental of post 1916 premises? The experience of most tenants of such premises is that the rental is fixed from the beginning at such a high level as to allow no scope for further enhancement. The landlords, being a wealthy class living upon monopoly-income, are always in a position to withhold their premises until they can secure the exact amount of rent demanded by them, and we already witness the strange spectacle, characteristic of Capitalism of thousands of tenements, on the one hand, lying idle to serve the humour of the rack-renter, and thousands of tenants, on the other hand, crying for cheap human housing.

A Flank Attack.

The tenants occupying the premises rented before 1916, seem to have been specially marked out for the evil-eye of the Government. The existing law allows an increase of 15 per cent. in the case of such premises below Rs. 50 rental and of 20 per cent. in the case of those between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. Under the new Bill, in addition to the cross-division referred to above, a new sliding-scale has been provided by which an increase of 30 per cent. 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. during first, second and third years respectively is allowed in the case of premises below Rs. 50 rental; and of 40 per cent. 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. similarly in the case of those between Rs. 50 and Rs. 85 rental. It would require the charm of a juggler to make one appreciate the difference between this and the total abolition of control consequent upon the lapsing of the existing Acts. None is so foolish as to imagine that if the control is removed altogether, the rents of residential premises would be increased beyond the proportion provided for by the Bill. It is true that the experience is otherwise in the case of the non-residential premises, where rents have been increased by 300 to 400 per cent. but in their case the rent is to a large extent a part of the trade-expenses resulting in either reduction of profit or enhance

(Continued on page 9.)

WITHDRAW THE ORDINANCE.

GOVT. TERRORISM CONDEMNED.

ASSEMBLY'S CLEAR VERDICT.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES: A WARNING.

The Legislative Assembly by 58 votes against 45 carried, yesterday, Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar's resolution for superseding the Bengal Ordinance by an Act of the Legislature.

The Assembly also passed, in face of Government opposition, Mr. M. K. Acharya's resolution, as amended by Mr. Joshi and Dr. Datta in regard to the Railway employees grievances.

Mr. Chamanlal, in course of the discussion, warned the Government that if it did not listen to men's grievances he would be the first man to go and organise, at an early date, a strike on a large scale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

At 6 p.m. to-day the Legislative Assembly divided on Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's resolution for supersession of the Bengal Ordinance by an Act of the legislature. The motion was carried by 58 votes against 45, amidst loud non-official cheers.

LATER.

As expected, the Government suffered a heavy defeat to-day in the discussion on the Bengal Ordinance. The Assembly carried Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's resolution by a majority of 13 votes. Pandit Motilal's speech was the speech of the day on the non-official side and he demolished the Government case in a very convincing manner. He proved that no case had been made out for the promulgation of the Ordinance. He denied that the Viceroy alone was responsible in this matter and described Government's action itself as terrorism. Sir Charles Innes on the Government side put forward lame arguments, while Mr. Goswami in an effective speech said he would not have the revolutionaries condemned unless Government which produced the revolutionaries were condemned in the same breath. Prince Akram Hussain struck a discordant note and justified the Bengal Ordinance which, he said, was inwardly welcomed by Bengal (cries of "No No".) Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's reply was telling and Sir Alexander's winding up was the poorest performance ever noticed. Sir Harising Gour was absent throughout the debate and voting time.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

A large crowd of visitors was again attracted to the public galleries of the Legislative Assembly to-day in anticipation of the resumption of the debate on the Bengal Ordinance. The question hour was dispensed with.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

MR. D. IYENGAR'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The Assembly spent several hours in further discussing Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar's motion for superseding the Bengal Ordinance.

Pandit Motilal Nehru held that the ordinary law was sufficient to deal with cases of serious revolutionary crime. He said that it was the right duty of the Assembly to say whether the Ordinance was necessary or not.

Sir Charles Innes said that the action of the Government was the only possible course for the safety of the country. He reiterated that the ordinary law had been ineffectual to meet an extra-ordinary critical situation.

Sir Alexander Muddiman finally said that he had placed plain facts before them and hoped that they would not send out a message of encouragement to the revolutionaries.

The Assembly then accepted the motion by 58 votes to 45 amidst loud non-official cheers.

DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on the Bengal Ordinance resolution:

AYES.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. B. C. Pal Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Venkatapathiraju, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Shanmugam Chetty, Mr. Reddi, Mr. Shamsuzzoha, Mr. M. K. Acharya, Mr. Duraiswamy, Ayyangar, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Rama Aiyangar, Dr. Jeelani, Maulvi Syed Murtuza, Dr. K. G. Lohokare, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, Mr. Goswami, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, Khawaja Abdul Karim Mr. Kumar Sankar Ray, Mr. Shambo Dayal Misra, Mr. Abhyankar, Dr. Datta, Mr. M. S. Aney, Mr. Samiullah Khan, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Hansraj, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Mr. B. Das, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Ismail Khan, Mr. Ranga Iyer, Dr. Kishan Lal Nehru, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Joshi, Pandit Nilkantha Das, Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, Maulvi Muhammad Shafee Kumar Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha, Mr. Narain Das, Pandit Harkarannath Misra, Maulvi Mohammad Yacub, Mr. Sadiq Hasan, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Syed Ghulam Abbas and Sardar Kartar Singh.

NOES.

Sir Gordon Fraser, Mr. W. S. J. Willson, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Weob, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Sykes, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sastri, Mr. M. J. Makan, Akram Hussain, Mr. Duval, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Mr Abdul Mumin, Mr. Fleming Mr. N. C. Naidu, Mr. McCallum, Mr. R. A. Wilson, Sir Henry Stanyon, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Calvert, Mr. Denys Bray, Mr. Cow, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Sim, Professor Rushbrook Williams, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burdon, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Saiyid Mohammad Ismail, Captain Ajab Khan, Mr. Chalmers, Colonel Gidney, Captain Hira Singh, Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Saj Narayan.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad remained neutral.

Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the business for next week and the probable Budget dates. He said that 9th and 11th would be official days. On 9th the House would be asked to consider and pass the Soldier Litigation Amendment Bills. On 11th the House would be asked to consider and pass the Assembly President's salary Bill and Income-Tax Bills.

The Bill to amend the Tariff Act and the Bill regarding the Contempt of Court would be introduced. 10th and 11th would be non-official days. There would be no sitting of the Assembly on Friday and Saturday that week.

The Budget would be presented in two parts. The first part would consist of the Railway Budget. It would be presented on the 20th instant. There would be a general discussion on the Railway Budget on 23rd and the following four days. The second part of the Budget would be presented at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 28th in both the Chambers.

The Home Member invited the expression of opinion of the House regarding the desirability of holding a sitting of the Assembly on 10th March. He said that 9th, 10th and 11th were holidays but if the House agreed to sit on 10th the business could be conveniently arranged.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar wanted to know how many days were to be allotted for the general discussion of the Budget, part two, and how many for the voting of demands for grants. The Home Member replied that the number of days would be the same as in the previous years.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The House then resumed the discussion on Mr. Acharya's resolution for the appointment of a committee on the grievances of the subordinate railway employees.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved the addition of a clause to the resolution urging the committee to consider the question of representation of railway employees on the Railway Advisory Committee. Mr. Joshi referring to his letter to the Secretary of a Railway Union quoted by Sir Charles Innes, the other day, said he need not lay emphasis on the impropriety of the Railway Agent in receiving that letter and in keeping it with him rather than return it to the persons who addressed it. Mr. Joshi maintained that he was connected with some railway unions and that his letter was a legitimate course, he adopted in getting all the information possible to convince the House of the reality of the railway employees' grievances. He expressed surprise at the Commerce Member's opposition to the House discussing these grievances. Surely a discussion in the Assembly was safer than that the employees should go on a strike to make their grievances felt. Personally, he would agree to the Railway Advisory Committee enquiring into the grievances of the employees but he was afraid the Commerce Member had so framed the rules of business that these committees could not discuss these grievances.

Sir Charles Innes said when he quoted Mr. Joshi's letter he only referred to it lightly. He considered that the course adopted by Mr. Joshi was not wise. He first formulated his resolution and then circularised the Secretaries of Railway Unions to get facts to support that resolution. Sir Charles Innes strongly opposed the suggestion to add representatives of employees of railways to the Advisory Committees. He said these Committees were appointed on the recom-

(Continued on next page)

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

SELF-HELP BRINGS HELP.

MAHATMA ON VICEROY'S REPLY.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 5.

Mr. Gandhi writes in to-day's "Young India" that the Viceregal answer to the deputation that waited on His Excellency was sympathetic but non-committal. It betrays unnecessary consideration for the difficulties of the Union Government. It is just for one Government to appreciate the difficulties of another, but the performance might easily be overdone. The Union Government observed no delicacy when it had to make its choice. The Indian Government has had many occasions to make such choices. Each time except once it has surrendered. The exception was made by Lord Hardinge who hurled defiance at the Government of South Africa and ranged himself on the side of Indians in South Africa. There were reasons for it. Indians were fighting by direct action. The method was new. They had proved their capacity resistance and suffering and yet they were demonstrably and wholly non-violent, but at the present moment the Indians in South Africa are leaderless. With Sorabji Kachalia, P. K. Naidu and now Rustomji gone, they do not know what they should do or can do. There is ample scope for non-violent action but it required thinking out and vigorous working out. That seems hardly possible at the present moment. I have, however, great hopes of one or two young men who are resident in South Africa. Not the least among them is Sorabji, the brave son of the brave Rustomji. Young Sorabji is himself a seasoned soldier in Satyagraha. He has been to prison. He organised the wonderful receptions that were given in Natal to Sarojini Devi. Let our countrymen in South Africa realise that they must work out their own salvation. Even heaven helps only those who help themselves. They will find that if they show their original grit and spirit and sacrifice they will have the people of India, the Government of India and the world helping and fighting for them.

SUPPLEMENTING.

There is a passage in the Viceregal pronouncement which needs supplementing. His Excellency says: "It is stated in your address that the Municipal Franchise was solemnly assured to Indians by the Natal Government when in 1896 Indians were deprived of Parliamentary Franchise. But you have not indicated the exact source or nature of the assurance. My Government are making the necessary enquiries to verify the position." The statement made by the deputation is substantially correct. It was, however, not in 1896 but probably in 1894 that the assurance was given. I am writing from memory. The facts are these. It was in 1894 that the first disfranchising Bil was passed by the Natal Assembly. Whilst it was passing through that Assembly a petition was presented to it on behalf of Indians in which it was stated that the Indians enjoyed in India Municipal and indirectly even political franchise. Fear was also expressed that the deprivation of political franchise was likely to be a preclude to that of Municipal Franchise. It was in answer to this petition that the late Sir John Robinson, Premier of Natal and the late Mr. Escombe, Attorney-General, gave an assurance that there was no intention to go further and deprive the Indians of Municipal Franchise. At a future date the Disfranchising Bill was disallowed by the superior Government but another non-racial in character was passed. The assurance referred to by me was several times repeated by Mr. Escombe who had charge of all the Bills and who was virtually the Dictator of Natal's policy whilst he was in office.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

In another note Mahatma Gandhi says: "Public will want to know my views on communal representation. I am opposed to it with all my heart but I would agree to anything so long as it ensures peace and is honourable to both the parties."

PARTY CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

MAHATMA HOPEFUL OF GOOD RESULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Mahatma Gandhi is optimistic about the result of the Party Conference Committee now sitting in Delhi. He has great hope that the Committee will be able to evolve an arrangement which will unite the two sister communities viz. the Hindus and the Muslims.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA LEAGUE.

PRINCE RECEIVES CADETS.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4-5.

The Prince of Wales received at Saint James Palace 140 cadets of the Young Australia League, who are making a tour of this country and Western Europe. The Prince accorded the boys a hearty welcome and expressed the hope that their holiday in the home country would be as enjoyable as his recent visit to Australia.—(B. O. W.).

THE OPIUM TANGLE.

SEARCH OF RECONCILIATION FORMULA.

COMMITTEE PROVES ABORTIVE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Geneva.—A committee of five representing Britain, France, the United States, Japan and Finland had an exhaustive private discussion this morning with the object of finding a formula to reconcile the divergence of views regarding the date from which shall run the period of 15 years during which the use of prepared opium shall be effectively prohibited. The committee was unable to agree and it is understood that it will report in that sense to a joint committee of sixteen. Baron Sugimura tried hard to reconcile the Americans and the British, but all Mr. Porter would do was to concede three years grace making the period 18 instead of 15 years. The British adhered to their position. The Finnish delegate M. Toivola rallied to the British view. There is now good reason to believe that all the Neutral States which formerly supported the Americans are now going over to the other side thus placing the Americans in a minority.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TREATY.

CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4-5.

The Centenary Anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Argentine Treaty of amity, commerce and navigation was celebrated to-day by a luncheon given by the Association of Chambers of Commerce. The principal guest was Senor Uriburu, the Argentine Minister in London and other guests included Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary, and Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister the President of the Board of Trade. Proposing the toast of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Chamberlain speaking as the representative of the British Government declared that the Anglo-Argentine Treaty which he believed was the first that Argentine signed with any States had resulted in an unbroken period of fruitful and friendly relation. The relations between the two countries had been singularly complimenary to one another. Britain with her accumulated capital had been able to contribute much to the development of Argentine which development of Argentine had repaid British by providing those things which she was anxious to purchase because she could not provide them for herself. Every stage in the development of Argentine had been forwarded by British interests and as a result Great Britain had derived great advantage from that development.

The Argentine Minister said that the people of Argentine looked forward with the deepest interest to the visit of the Prince of Wales to their country later this year. They regarded the visit of His Royal Highness as a mark of the highest distinction.—(B. O. W.)

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES

BOARD OF TRADE'S SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4-5.

A scheme drawn up by the Board of Trade for the safeguarding of industries against exceptional and abnormal competition which was finally approved at yesterday's Cabinet meeting has aroused great interest.

The "Evening Standard" learns that the Board of Trade does not anticipate that the number of proposals for import duties will greatly increase as the restrictions have been closed drawn. Applications from small industries, from industries of little national importance and from inefficient industries will not be considered. Parliament, that is, the House of Commons will have complete control of finance bills and moreover it will be armed with all the facts of the reports of the committees of investigation. It is added that of course the section of the Safeguarding of Industries Act concerned with dumping will remain in force.—(B. O. W.).

3 MORE IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

INDORE STATE POLICE HELP.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Feb. 4.

In the Malabar Hill case the Darbar has been giving all help to British Police in apprehending the suspects. After sunset when the British Police retired unable to trace three important men the State Police succeeded in tracing them to their hiding places and put them in custody.

SIR SIVASWAMI IYER.

APPOINTED ADVISOR TO HOLKAR GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Feb. 4.

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer has been appointed as Standing Adviser to Maharajah Holkar's Government.

Sir Sivaswamy Aiyyar was General Adviser to the Indore State up till 1922, when he left for Europe. He has now been requested to resume his old connections to which he has agreed.

EGYPTIAN ELECTION

ZUGHLULISTS' CHANCES

50 TO 50.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Alexandria.—It is estimated that half of the elector delegates chosen here at yesterdays voting will be Zaghlulists and the other half will be Liberals, Constitutionalists and Independents.

ZAGLUL'S HOPE TO LEAD.

DISTURBANCE AT POLLING BOOTH.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Cairo.—While the first degree elections appear to be proceeding calmly it is reported from Mehella Kebir that crowds stormed the polling booth attacked the officials and destroyed the voting papers. The police were insufficient to restore order. The Minister of Interior has ordered troops to proceed to Mehella Kebir where the Under-Secretary has gone to open an enquiry. Electors are at present choosing delegates who on March 6th will elect members to the new Chamber. Zaglul Pasha's opponents are hopeful of beating him, but admit he will probably have a strong minority. Zaglul still hopes to lead a majority.

Zaglul failed to secure election as an elector-delegate for Said-Azeinab division Cairo where he was defeated by one vote. The fact does not necessarily indicate that he will not be elected as a member of the Chamber. A number of other prominent men of different parties opposed to the Zaglulists have also failed to secure election as elector-delegates. The Zaglulists claim that the provinces show that ninety per cent. pro-Zaglul elector-delegates have been elected and also that Said Azeinab division has returned 220 Zaglulists out of 225.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN'S WAGES.

COMPANIES' SURPRISE MOVE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A surprise move by the railway companies as regards the railwaymen's demands which were fully published in the newspapers of 11th and 12th December has astonished the Unions who anticipated a stiff fight when the proposals ultimately reached the National Wages Board, but were unprepared for companies' counter-move. Yesterday's meeting of the Managers and representatives of the Unions was preliminary to a detailed examination of the two sets of proposals. The companies now estimate that the demands of the Unions will cost forty-five millions annually and not thirty millions as was originally estimated whereas their counter-claim will effect a saving in the wages bill of nearly five millions annually. The counter-claim, in effect, will cancel the 1920 agreement which guarantees the railwaymen a minimum of hundred per cent. over 1924 wages. No immediate crisis is anticipated as the companies' move is regarded as tactical in view of the consideration by the Wages Board.—Reuter.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

CABINET DISCUSSES BRITISH POLICY

LEAFIELD, Feb. 4-5.

A further meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. Lord Curzon who is Lord President of the Council was present having arrived from Paris last evening. The primary business was the completion of the programme for the parliamentary session which reassembles next Tuesday. The Ministers are understood to have also further discussed the reply to the French Government regarding the French Debt to Great Britain and the principles of British policy regarding the question of Inter-Allied Debts.—(B. O. W.)

CAPT. ARTHUR.

APPLIES FOR PROVISIONAL RELEASE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Paris.—Captain Arthur's counsel M. Maitre Leroy applied to-day for his client's provisional release.

FLETTNER ROTOR TYPE VESSELS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce learns that the Hamburg-American Line has ordered ten cargo vessels of Flettner Rotor-type for the Hamburg-Rio de Janeiro and Hamburg Eastern Asia routes where it is calculated that the trade-winds and the monsoon conditions would enable savings to be effected of 40 and 60 per cent. of fuel on the respective routes.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

The "London Gazette" announces the appointment of Sir Charles Ernest Branch, formerly Chief Justice of Jamaica, as the Chief Justice of Ceylon.—Reuter.

Captain Le Maitre and Lieutenant Arro Chard who left Etamps on February 3rd in an effort to make a non-stop flight to Dakar in Senegal were forced to land in Mauritania, 750 miles from their goal, thus covering 4,000 kilometres which is 50 kilometres below the record made on the trans-American flight.—Reuter.

Londo.—The death has occurred of Mrs. Huxham aged 96 who is believed to be the last English woman who had endured the seige of Lucknow.—Reuter.

SHALL NOT TOLERATE

FOREIGN INTERVENTION

GREEK PATRIARCH'S EXPULSION EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Constantinople.—Saad Fethi Bey, the Premier, in a statement in the Assembly with regard to the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch declared that Turkey did not desire to disturb the peace, but she was unable to admit foreign intervention in an affair concerning her sovereign rights and prerogatives. "Should our Independence be attacked, we will have immediate recourse to measures to safeguard our rights and honour and, if necessary, we shall employ force of arms. But, Government while maintaining a vigilant attitude hopes the nervousness of Greece will be replaced by calm." A secret session of the Assembly followed, at which the commissary for foreign affairs made a statement. —Reuter.

FUSS IN BAGDAD.

PROTEST AGAINST JAVED PASHA'S EXPERT ASSISTANTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Information has been received in the official quarters in London conarming the reports of excitement in Mosul since the arrival of the Frontier Commission owing to the fact that the two former residents of Mosul who are accompanying Javed Pasha, the Turkish assessor as expert assistants were long deeply involved in political intrigues against the Iraq Government and prior to their departure to Turkey laid themselves open to criminal proceedings. The popular resentment at the return of these persons to Mosul was so strong that the Iraq Government and the police authorities of Bagdad and Mosul had to take special measures to ensure their safety.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Geneva.—According to a communication from Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the Secretary-General, the League of Nations, the two 'experts' accompanying Javed Pasha on the Mosul Commission were recognized at Bagdad on January 16th as ex-convicts who recently attempted to incite the local population against the mandatory power of the Iraq Government. Mr. Chamberlain adds that their presence provoked great anger locally and that their reprehensible past conduct must have been well known to the Turkish Government in view of the detailed information furnished by the British delegate at the Constantinople Conference of May 1924. The High Commissioner at Bagdad on 17th January protested to the Commission which informed him that it had itself made a vigorous protest to the Turkish Assessor who promised to communicate with his Government. Meantime he undertook that the experts only accompanied him or went out by his orders. The British Government had also protested to the Turkish Government, but had not yet received any reply.—Reuter.

GOVERNORS OF B. AND O. AND ASSAM.

THREE MONTHS' LEAVE GRANTED.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has sanction a grant of three months' leave to Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir John Kerr. During their absence Sir Hugh McPherson and Sir William Reid will act as Governors of Bihar and Orissa and Assam respectively.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Major-General and Mrs. J. H. K. Stewart arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Thursday.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief attended on Thursday the ceremonial parade of all the troops in Lahore. Further inspections will be carried out on Friday. His Excellency witnessed the finals of the Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament on Thursday afternoon. The Commander-in-Chief will leave Lahore Friday night.

General and Lady Jacob will arrive at Government House, Lahore, on the 10th instant and will stay up to Friday, the 13th instant.

Lala Lajpat Rai returned to Lahore from Delhi on Wednesday and proceeded to Rawalpindi the same night to meet Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Kohat settlement.

Lord and Lady Rawlinson arrived at Lahore on Wednesday and are staying at Government House. Lord Rawlinson will leave on Friday while Lady Rawlinson will stay upto the 9th.

The first meeting of the budget session of the Burma Legislative Council will take place on the 28th February. The discussion on the budget will commence on the 13th March.

THE LUCKNOW PACT.

ASCERTAINING HINDU OPINION.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S CIRCULAR

Lala Lajpat Rai asks us to publish the following letter which he has addressed to prominent Hindu leaders:—

Lady Hardinge Road, Raisina,
Delhi.

Dated 31st January, 1925.

Dear Sir,—I believe you know that at the special session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Belgaum in December last a Committee was appointed to ascertain and formulate Hindu opinion on the subject of Hindu-Muslim problems in their relation to the question of further constitutional reforms. This Committee has been holding daily meetings at Delhi from 22nd January and has framed a set of questions for the purpose of ascertaining Hindu opinion on the above subject. As the Chairman of the Committee I am enclosing the questionaire with a request to send me your replies not later than 22nd February. If you also represent any Sabha you will kindly place the questionaire before it or its Managing Committee and communicate to me their views before the above date.

I hope you will treat this matter as very important and urgent.

In some cases I am sending more than one copy of the questionaire. The idea is that these copies should go to gentlemen to whom we have not been able to send them and whose opinion carries weight with the Hindu Public. In all cases the replies to the questionaire will be treated as strictly confidential. I hope the gentlemen who receive more than one copy will assist me in this work.

Yours truly,
LAJPAT RAI.

QUESTIONAIRE.

I

What is your opinion about the Lucknow Pact, both in regard to the justness of its terms and its effects on the establishment of harmonious relations between Hindu and Muslim communities? What has been the effect of its application in your province?

II

Do you think that there is any force in the Muslim complaint that the Pact deprives them of their majorities in Bengal and the Punjab although it gives them representation in excess of the proportion of population in other provinces? Would you revise it?

III

What is your opinion about communal representation? Are you against it or in favour? In either case please give your reasons? Some contend that communal representation perpetuates communal divisions in the country and militates against the formation of an Indian nation. What is your opinion about this contention?

IV

What is your opinion about the extension of communal representation to local bodies? Are you in favour of it or against? In either case please give reasons. Has the principle been applied to the local bodies in your province? If so, to what extent and with what effect?

V

What is your opinion about the extension of communal representation to public services? Are you in favour of it or against? In either case please give reasons.

VI

What is your opinion about the extension of communal representation to universities and other educational bodies? Are you in favour of it or against? In either case please give reasons.

VII

What in your opinion should be the basis of communal representation, if any—population or voting strength, and what will be the effect of its application in your province?

VIII.

If communal representation is to be accepted, what is the method of representation you would recommend—(1) separate electorates or (2) common electorates, (a) with a reservation of seats or (b) Proportional Representation with a single transferable vote or (c) cumulative vote. What would be the effect of the application of each method in your province?

IX

In the Punjab there is a third community the Sikhs, who demand excessive representation such as Muslims have been accorded in the United Provinces and elsewhere. In the consideration of the Punjab Muslim demand for representation due to a majority community, the Sikh demand has also to be borne in mind. The Muslims urge that any excessive representation granted to the Sikhs should be given from the share of the Hindus. What solution would you suggest?

X

What is your opinion as to the provision that no matter, affecting a community as a whole, shall be decided if a particular proportion of the members of that community oppose it. Should such a safeguard only apply to religious matters or all matters in which the community may feel interested as a community? In the latter case will not the provision be liable to misuse necessitating its evasion under different forms? It is suggested by some that some such safeguard may obviate the necessity of having communal representation. What is your opinion as to that?

XI

Do you think it is advisable to redistribute the provinces? If so, how?

OBJECTIONABLE.

BASTAR-MAYMBANJ MARRIAGE.

KSHATRIYA SABHA'S REPORT

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Committee appointed by the Rajput Mahasabha to enquire into the proposed Bastar-Maymbanj marriage has issued its report. The story of the case is that the ruler of Bastar, (C. P.) State died over two years ago leaving a minor princess as his heir. While the Rajput princess, perhaps the first female ruler in history of Rajputana, was minor, the administration was conducted by the British Agent. Things went on smoothly when suddenly the Agent began to interest himself in the marriage of minor Rani. He said the marriage of Rani had become a matter of supreme importance and began his search for husband. His choice fell on Rajkumar, Pravina Chandra, a scion of the family of Maymbanj. To this proposal strong objection was taken by the relatives of the Rani on grounds that the proposed marriage was against the caste system and contrary to the wishes of the proposed bride, that the bridegroom is only a *gazuredar* of Mayambanj Raj, that the marriage of young Rani of Bastar is highly objectionable with the Uria speaking family, that the Rajput chiefs of Central Provinces are against it and that the Patrani is the natural and legal guardian according to Shastras, who could give the Rani in marriage.

The Patrani has been persistently objecting to the alliance, with the result, she was not allowed even to enter her husband's Raj. It is alleged that the *faldan* ceremony was conducted even while the appeal of the relatives was pending before the Viceroy.

The Committee after due enquiry has come to the conclusion that the alliance should not be formed. The Committee was appointed by the All-India Kshatriya Mahabsabha, which met in Abu under the Presidency of the Maharaja of Alwar.

ALLEGED FORCED ROYAL ALLIANCE

PRINCESS OF NABHA TO MARRY RAJA OF KALSIA

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

To-morrow will be held the wedding of the daughter of the Maharaja of Nabha with the Raja of Kalsia. It is alleged in the Press that arrangements for this alliance have been made without the consent of the father of the bride who is at Dehradun. The Maharaja of Nabha is said to be opposed to the proposed marriage. A vernacular paper publishes the text of the Maharaja's indignant protest in which he declares how he was all along against the proposed marriage if the facts as mentioned in his telegram are true. "It is" says the "Hindustan Times" "an instance of most unprecedented highhandedness on the part of the Nabha Administrator and his agents". The Princess is said to be a minor and according to Indian custom the father's consent is essential for such a marriage.

WITHDRAW THE ORDINANCE

(Continued from previous page.)

mendation of the Acworth Committee and were already doing valuable work. To expand the Committees as suggested by Mr. Joshi would destroy their utility.

Mr. Joshi's amendment was, however, put to the vote and carried by 50 votes against 41.

DR. DATTA'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Datta next moved an amendment that the grievances referred to in the resolution be inquired into by the Central Railway Advisory Council or by any Special Committee elected by that body from among its members. Dr. Datta said he had drafted his amendment in that form to secure some unanimity among the members. He said if the Advisory Committee were not competent for the purpose to-day its scope must be extended.

Sir Charles Innes was opposed to Dr. Datta's proposal but admitted that if a resolution was to be passed by the Assembly the form of Dr. Datta's motion was less objectionable.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas characterised Dr. Datta's proposal as modest and harmless which Government would do well to accept. There appeared to be permanent causes of discontent though the grievances seemed exaggerated. Dr. Datta's motion asked for the examination of the grievances not from the point of view of the agitator but of the legislator. Sir Purshottamdas reminded the Commerce Member that Government had not adopted in full the Acworth recommendations about the Advisory Council. There was no harm in entrusting the Council with the work proposed by Dr. Datta. He said that it was all very well for the Government to refer to democratic practice in other countries but was the position in India the same? Was the executive here responsible to the legislature?

Dr. Datta's amendment was put and carried. Government did not challenge a division. Discussion was then resumed on the amended resolution.

MR. CHAMANLAL'S ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Chamanlal said that the Railway Department was autocratic inasmuch as it would not allow the Assembly to discuss the matter on the floor of the House. He quoted from a circular issued by the Railway Board asking Government servants not to approach members of the legislature to ventilate their grievances.

Mr. Sim:—Who has written that letter? It did not emanate from the Railway Department.

Mr. Chamanlal:—Have I manufactured it?

Sir Charles Innes:—This is a Home Department circular which was forwarded to Railway administrations in due course.

Mr. Chamanlal:—I am glad the Commerce Member has enlightened Mr. Sim. (Laughter). Mr. Chamanlal further alleged that railways were showing racial bias by giving all the plums of office to Europeans and Anglo-Indians as was proved by a statement recently laid on the table of the House by Government. Railways also paid their Indian employees low wages and asked them to accept them on salvish terms. Concluding, Mr. Chamanlal warned the Government that if they did not listen to these grievances he would be the first man to go and organise a strike on a large scale at an early date.

Mr. Sim said that on the one hand the House had committed itself to the policy of running railways at a profit and on the other hand it was not leaving it to the railway administrations to do their best to carry out its wishes. In his opinion the attitude of the members showed that while they had agreed to the financial reforms advocated by the Acworth Committee they did not want to carry out the administrative reforms suggested by that body. He informed the House that a commission appointed by the League of Nations had recommended that the administrative details of railways must be kept outside the purview of the legislature. There was, therefore, nothing undemocratic in Government insisting on the observance of this principle in India. He concluded with the warning, "If any such policy as is proposed in this resolution is ever adopted State management is bound to fail and if it fails the failure will be not because the management was carried out in the name of the State but because your managers were not allowed to manage. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Col. Gidney while dissociating himself from the remarks of speakers such as those who threatened a strike associated himself with the object of the resolution.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussanally supported the demand for the appointment of a Committee.

THE MOVER'S REPLY.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, the mover, replying to the debate, asked the Government and the railways not to penalise their employees for their patience and endurance. Mr. Acharya complained that there were hundreds of railway employees who after twenty years of meritorious services got only below thirty and forty rupees per mensem and that these men could not make both their ends meet. The picture which Sir Charles Innes drew of the sweet, comfortable and happy lives of the employees was only in the Commerce Member's imagination while there was legitimate room for discontent and dissatisfaction on the part of the employees. In conclusion Mr. Acharya read out some of the representations he had received from many Railway Unions and other bodies whose memorials to their officers only met with a cold reception.

Sir Charles Innes, in winding up the debate, admitted that there must be some disgruntled employees among the 700,000 railway workers but the danger of the legislators making a general demand on behalf of all and asking for a Committee of enquiry was great. The only result of the legislature taking up individual cases and interfering in detailed matters of railway administration would be that efficiency of railways would be paralysed. Sir Charles emphasised that the grievances of the employees were not genuine and advised the House, if it had any grievance against the Railway Administration in general, to raise a discussion when the Railway Budget would be separately thrown open for discussion and not to pass this resolution now. (Applause).

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

The resolution, as amended by Dr. Datta and Mr. Joshi, was carried without a discussion.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

When the Assembly met after lunch, Haji Wajiuddin moved his resolution favouring prohibition, but discussion was adjourned *sine die* to enable the House to proceed with the Bengal Ordinance debate.

Sir Basil Blackett objected to the procedure, because Government was not allowed to reply to the mover's speech. He took it that the House was not in favour of immediate legislation on prohibition.

PUNDIT MOTILAL.

Pundit Motilal initiated the resumed debate on the Bengal Ordinance and spoke for more than an hour. His object was, he said, to expose the hollowness of the official case. The Bengal Government, he began, had laid down that the Ordinance was necessitated because witnesses would not come forward, jury was intimidated and justice could not be obtained under the ordinary law. Pundit Motilal then dealt with the cases quoted by Government as justifying the issue of the Ordinance and said that none of them showed that witnesses did not come forward or that jury was intimidated or that there was miscarriage of justice. On the other hand he said it showed that the citizens of Bengal were ready to come forward and assist Government against anarchical crime and that unscrupulousness and depravity of the police in manufacturing evidence had been proved. There was nothing achieved under the Ordinance which could not be achieved under the ordinary law. He said Sir Hugh Stephenson had admitted in the Bengal Council that Mr. Dutt was arrested because he was carrying on a whirlwind anti-Government campaign. That was the truth of the matter. He maintained that as pointed out by Sir Reginald Clark *agent provocateurs* were at the bottom. He believed the Viceroy, if he again sat on the bench would throw out evidence on which he had agreed to enact the Ordinance. Even angels could not give proper decision because evidence produced was tainted.

Concluding, Pundit Motilal Nehru challenged the right of the Governor-General in disallowing his Bill. The Legislature had, he said, the sole responsibility in confirming or superseding the Governor-General's Ordinance, unless exceptional circumstances like rebellion justified disallowance of the Bill to supersede the Ordinance.

SECRECY ESSENCE OF THE PLAN.

Sir Charles Innes said while Pundit Motilal Nehru was saying there was some conspiracy in Bengal, Mr. C. R. Das had admitted its widespread character. Of course, Mr Das must be regretting it now. (Laughter.) Government, he said, had twenty years' experience of the revolutionary movement and knew that if only ordinary law had been resorted to the movement would have spread all over Bengal and they would have eventually to take extraordinary measures, but faced with greater difficulties.

The Commerce Member said every one must take his hat off to Mr. Teggart and the police for the manner they were risking their lives in overcoming the danger. (Applause.) It was not merely bureaucratic Government which thought that the ordinary law was not sufficient, but even judges of the High Court. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beachcroft, who examined some years ago cases of 806 men, held that special measures were necessary under special circumstances. Would they question that opinion? (Mr. Jinnah questioned.)

He assured Mr. Rangachariar that the Governor-General in not consulting the Assembly showed it no disrespect. Secrecy was the essence of the plan. As for consulting the Advisory Committee or public leaders, supposing Pundit Motilal Nehru was consulted and supposing advice in favour of the use of ordinary law had been followed and some big crime occurred then Mr. Jinnah would have turned round and said responsibility was of Government and not of the Pundit. Mr. Rangachariar had charged them with gambling with the lives of men. He asked Mr. Rangachariar what he would have thought if he were in Bengal and had a son in the University. Parents in Bengal never knew when their son might be led to the scaffold as a member of the revolutionary conspiracy. He appealed to the House to show and prove to the world its sanity of judgment by not observing party ties and to vote against the resolution.

Mr. Goswami then spoke. He was unwilling to condemn terrorists without condemning Government which produced them.

Prince Akram Hussain (Calcutta) welcomed the Ordinance.

(Message incomplete.)

CENSORSHIP OF CINEMA IN PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE Feb. 4.

The Punjab Government have issued a communique with the object of enlisting the co-operation of the public in the matter of censorship of cinematograph films. They request the public to assist them in the work of censorship by reporting promptly to the district magistrate direct any features in a film which appear to be morally or otherwise objectionable, as most of the films which are brought to the Punjab are open to no objection and Government think there is no good ground for appointing expensive inspecting staff, working under the District magistrates.

ARRIVES AT AKYAB.

(Associated Press.)

AKYAB, Feb. 5.

Cobham, the pilot of Sir Sefton Brancker arrived here to-day at 5-40 p.m.

The preliminary evidence of the officers of the R.I.M.S. "Elphinstone" was recorded in the office of the Principal Port Officer Rangoon, on Thursday. It is understood that all the officers and crew will leave for Calcutta on Saturday en route to Bombay where a full enquiry will be held.

GOVT AND LABOUR

REPEAL OF BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT

ULTRA-LOYALIST'S LAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Council of State in a short sitting to-day passed without amendment two Bills which came up from the Legislative Assembly. The first was the Bill to amend the paper Currency Act, 1923, in order to raise the permissible limit of investment in the currency reserve from 85 to 100 crores so that additional currency right be provided with a view to prevent excessive monetary stringency during any busy trade season.

Mr. McWatters, Finance Secretary, who moved for the consideration of the Bill traversed mainly the arguments that had been advanced by Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly. The Finance Secretary emphasised that the Bill was a beneficial, necessary and safe measure intended to deal with the increase in trade that was expected as a result of four consecutive good monsoons. Mr. McWatters added that he recognised that ideas of currency reform were in the air, but fundamental questions of this reform could not be rushed and as His Excellency the Viceroy pointed out in his opening speech, if the world conditions continued to improve as they had been improving for sometime past then the time was not far distant when an authoritative committee would be appointed to recommend the lines of currency reform.

Mr. Bell (the Bengal Chamber of Commerce) in supporting the motion said that additional financial assistance to trade would be warmly appreciated by the Commercial community. He did not agree with those who believed that the immediate appointment of a currency commission would in some mysterious way solve the Indian currency problem. The financial position in Europe was still unsettled and in India it was uncertain. He, therefore, hoped that Government would proceed with the matter cautiously.

SIR M. DADABHOY'S GRATITUDE.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy thanked Sir Basil Blackett (who was present in the Chamber) for having placed the commercial community under a deep debt of gratitude by his judicial and skilful handling of India's finances and extricating it from financial caos. While giving his wholehearted support to the Bill Sir Maneckjee urged on the Government the necessity of placing the currency on a strong and effective basis at an early date as otherwise the difficulties which faced them would continue.

The Bill was then taken into consideration and passed, Sir Arthur Froom giving his support.

Sir Basil Blackett thanked the Council for the support given to the Bill and Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy for his kind expressions.

LAW RELATING TO LABOURERS' BREACH OF CONTRACT.

On the motion of Mr. Crerar the Council took into consideration the Bill to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of contract by labourers are punishable under the Criminal Law. Mr. Crerar emphasised that the Bill was brought forward in fulfilment of the pledge given by Government to the Assembly on two motions and with the approval of the Secretary of State.

SORROWFUL SUPPORT.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy gave his support to the Bill, but not without a tinge of sorrow and disappointment. He was sorroy that the Government of India in a moment or righteous weakness gave way to the blandishments of the movers of two resolutions in the Assembly and that the Secretary of State also in a weak moment gave his approval to the passage. The opinions of all local Governments except those of Madras and Bengal were adverse to the Bill and yet the Bill had been brought forward because of the spirit of the times. He did not regret it but he thought it necessary to state that the spirit which was destructive of industrial progress must be kept within reasonable bounds in the interests of the country as a whole. He would have strongly opposed the Bill, but for the fact that its operation had been postponed to 1926 and opportunities had been given to the local Governments to adjust their local conditions by local measures if necessary. Moreover India had taken a position of opposition to penal laws imposed on Indian labour in certain colonies and this fact weighed heavily with him.

Both Messrs Raza Ali and Karandikar gently criticised the unwilling nature of Sir Maneckjee's support to the Bill.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that there was no question of the Government having yielded to the intimidation of some members of the Assembly or of the Secretary of State. Government surveyed the whole position and found that a Bill of this character was necessary.

After further discussion the Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

The Council then adjourned till Monday.

A public meeting of the Non-Brahmins of Poona held on Thursday evening, passed a resolution supporting the Religious Endowments Bill or Sir Doctor Cour and requesting all the Assembly members to support it. The Meeting also condemned the Bombay Meeting held under the presidency of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to protest against the removal of untouchability and expressed its resentment against persons attacking and insulting Mahatma Gandhi.

NO DISQUALIFICATION.

CONVICTED POLITICIANS.

FRANCHISE RULE AMENDED

The following minutes of proceedings at the sittings of the Committee are taken from the published report:

27th May, 1924.

The Order of Reference is read.

It is moved by Sir Henry Craik that the Lord Meston do take the Chair.

The same is agreed to.

The course of proceedings is considered.

After deliberation it is resolved that an invitation be sent to the Secretary of State for India to attend the next meeting of the Committee in order to discuss with them the course of their proceedings and to make a statement as to the condition of affairs in India.

Ordered, that the Committee be adjourned to Monday next, at Eleven o'clock.

2nd June, 1924.

The Lord Meston in the Chair.

The Order of Adjournment is read.

The Proceedings of Tuesday last are read.

A letter from the Secretary of State for India containing a proposal to amend the rules relating to disqualification from candidature for Indian Legislative bodies is read.

The Committee proceed to consider whether they shall advise the adoption of the amendment to remove the disqualification for five years which the rules at present impose upon any person "against whom a conviction by a criminal court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting."

After deliberation it is resolved to invite the Secretary of State to attend the next meeting of the Committee in order to explain the desirability and necessity for the said amendments.

Ordered, that the Committee be adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st of July next.

1st July, 1924.

The Lord Meston in the Chair.

The order of adjournment was read.

The Proceedings of Monday, the 2nd of June last, are read.

The proposed amendments to Rules 5 and 22 (made under the Government of India Act, 1919) are again considered.

The Secretary of State is heard to make a statement as to the necessity for the proposed amendments.

After deliberation, it is moved by the Earl of Midleton, "That the Committee do not recommend the Secretary of State to make the proposed amendments to the qualifications for candidature for Indian Legislative bodies."

The same is objected to.

On question whether the proposed motion be agreed to—

Contents (4):—Earl of Midleton, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Charles Yate.

Not-Contents (11):—Earl De La Warr, Lord Willingdon, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston, Mr. Clarke, Lt.-Col. Meyler, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Scurr, Mr. Hope Simpson, Mr. Wallhead.

The proposed motion is disagreed to.

Then it was moved by Mr. Wardlaw Milne, "That the Committee accept the view of the Government of India as to the necessity of the amendment, but suggest that, if the Government fear the continuance of persistent demands on the part of persons convicted, the period of disqualification should be reduced from five to two years."

The same is objected to.

On question whether the proposed motion be agreed to—

Contents (5):—Earl of Midleton, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Henry Craik, Sir Charles Yate, Mr. Wardlaw Milne.

Not-Contents (10):—Earl De La Warr, Lord Willingdon, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston, Mr. Clarke, Lt.-Colonel Meyler, Mr. Scurr, Mr. Hope Simpson, Mr. Wallhead.

The proposed motion is disagreed to.

Then it was moved by the Lord Clwyd, "That the Committee shall advise the Secretary of State for India to adopt the proposal of the Government of India to amend the Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, so as to remove the disqualification for five years which the rules at present impose upon any person against whom a conviction by a Criminal Court involving a sentence of transportation or imprisonment for a period of more than six months is subsisting."

The same is objected to.

On question whether the proposed motion be agreed to—

Contents (10):—Earl De La Warr, Lord Willingdon, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston, Mr. Clarke, Lt.-Colonel Meyler, Mr. Scurr, Mr. Snell, Mr. Wallhead.

Not-Contents (5):—Earl of Midleton, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Sir Henry Craik, Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Sir Charles Yate.

The proposed motion is agreed to.

Ordered that a communication to this effect be sent to the Secretary of State for India.

Ordered, That the Committee be adjourned *sine die*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5

Clan MacIver Turton, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 6.

Varsova, Jones, Busreh
Chanda, Lane, Genoa.
Navigator, Olive, Barcelona.
Gamaria, Kinner, Porebunder.

S. S. Clan MacIver:—The Clan Line steamer Clan MacIver, 2761 tons, Captain A. Turton arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova, 4997 tons, Captain J. S. Watson, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chanda, 3411 tons Captain S. R. Lane, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. Navigator:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Navigator, 2274 tons, Captain P Olive, will sail to-day from harbour for Barcelona, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gamaria:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gamaria, 3282 tons, Captain A. D. Kinner, will sail to-day from harbour for Porbunder, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, February 5, 1925).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wartenfels, Hamburg, 10/2, L Edward.
Kaisar-I-Hind 5989 London, 14/2 M M & Co.
3 Strafkerk, 3,823, Colombo, 8/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Birkenfels 3851 Hamburg, 7/2 L Edward & Co.
8 Tamba Maru, 3,553, Japan, 17/2, N Y Kaisha.
11 Shunko Maru. Kobe N.F. O S Kaisha.
12 Ct. Exeter, 6023, L'pool, 12/2, K N and Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5284 Southampton 4/2 D M T O.
14 Braunfels, 3558, Leith, N F, T M & Co.
15 Genoa, 4207, Genoa, 15/2, M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Rassay, 2584, Dunkirk, 7/2 T M & Co.
7 Misaki Maru 2555, Kobe 7/2, O S Kaisha.
8 Bellfield, 2731, Antwerp, 8/2, L Edwards & Co.
10 & 11 Mirzapore, 4,135 Kobe, 6/2, M M & Co
15 Jalarashmi, 2681, Moulmein, N.F., N Morgan and Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

Rangoon Maru, 3638, Kobe, 7/2 N Y Kaisha.
C & R Jalajyoti, 2 698, NF, 11/2, S S N Co.
D & E Cl. Macindoe, Calicut, N.F., J. F. and Co.
F Jalaveera, 2909, N F, 9/2, S S N Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N F, 7/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF. N.F., T M Co.
N Bamora, 1,878, Basra, 11/2, M M and Co.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe, 6/2 N Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February. Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February. Agent M M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 7th February, Agent Graham T Co
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Marsilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels due about 6th February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 12th February. Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sommelsdijk due about 15th February. Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March. Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkert Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shiunho Maru due about 6th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent B and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March. Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N o.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

HINDI PRACHAR IN ANDHRA,

SJT TANDON'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY Feb. 1.

Sjt. Purushottam Das Tandon of Allahabad who was touring in the South in connection with Hindi Prachar, came also to Andhradesa, and visited Tirpuati, Guntur, Bezwada and Masulipatam last week. At all the four places, he delivered addresses exhorting the people of Andhra desa to learn Hindi and wear Khaddar. At Tirupati, he had a talk with the Mahant of the great Temple there, which resulted in a promise from the latter to introduce Hindi in the High School and Sanskrit Patshala, after due consultation with the heads of the institutions. At Guntur, he paid a visit to the Sarada Niketan a National school for girls, the only institution of its kind in Andhradesa, and was great impressed with its work. In a public meeting held there under the presidency of Sjt. Unnava Lakshminarayana, Member A.I.C.C. Sjt. Tandon made a speech appealing to the Andhradesa to learn Hindi, and realise the baneful effects of English education. He also criticised the efforts made for the drafting of a Swarajya Scheme suggested by Dr. Besant, which evoked a keen rejoinder from Mr. V. Ramadas, Deshbhakta Konda Venkatappiah paid a tribute to the services of Sjt. Tandon to the cause of Hindi and appealed to the audience to learn Hindi, as it is the National language of In

COUNCIL OF STATE BYE-ELECTION.

Apropos the resignation of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri of his membership of the Council of State, on grounds of ill health, three Andhra gentlemen, one Tamilian, and one Malayalee have announced their candidature for the same. Mr. V. Ramadas, member A.I.C.C. and President of the Andhra Swarajya Party is approved as the Swarajya Party candidate by the All-India General Council of the Swarajya Party. The Swarajya Party in Andhra was so far never taken seriously inasmuch as it was not represented in the Assembly or the Council of State, while the strength of the Party in the Madras Council is only nominal. They are now beginning to grow in strength and serious attempts are being made to canvass support for Mr. Ramadas, who it is believed, has every chance of success in the election.

ANDHRA JATIYA KALASALA.

The Cocanada Municipality has added to its fair name by one more act of national service in contributing a sum of Rs. 100 only to the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala of Masulipatam, in a recent meeting of its own. It should be noted in this connection that the Kalasala prior to the advent of Non-Co-operation was deriving a large amount of support from the local Boards and Municipalities, but the Ministerialists of Madras, a circular was issued that unrecognised schools should not be helped out of the Municipal and Local Board funds, thus giving a blow to the Kalasala. With the suspension of the N.C.O., however, the atmosphere became calmer, and the Cocanada Municipality took the lead in the matter, which it is hoped, the other local self-governing bodies would follow suit.

DHOLKA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHOLKA, Feb. 1.

The Collector paid a visit to Dholka a fortnight ago when the farmers represented their grievances. During his stay here a number of persons found gambling in a den were arrested and subsequently released. Police are making enquiries. The Collector distributed prizes among the students of the Municipal School during his stay here. He expressed his hope at that time that the Municipality would provide educational facilities for Depressed Class students also. But so far nothing has been done and will anything be done at all remains to be seen.

Reports of all sorts of harassments on the custom line is pouring on. Forced labour in Talukdari villages continues inspite of reports of their stoppage. Some of the poor cultivators have actually left these Talukdari villages in order to escape this 'forced labour.'

MAHARASHTRA NATIONAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The Maharashtra National Education Conference is, this year, invited at Ahmednagar. In order, therefore, to make the necessary preparations, a provisional meeting of the influential citizens of Ahmednagar, interested in the cause of National Education, was held on the 1st of February 1925 Vaidya Panchanan Gangadharshastri Gune in chair. It was resolved to hold the session of the Conference in the month of April at Ahmednagar and the Reception Committee was formed of the members present with powers to add new members.

The subscription of the member of the Reception Committee is fixed at Rs. 2 and that of the Delegate at Re. 1. Those who are interested in the cause of National Education are cordially requested in their subscriptions to the S ception Committee Maharasht Education Conference, Ahme

The coming session of th League at Allahabad on 22nd stants is expected to be attend Muslims throughout the provinc every section and political par results are likely to be importa community.

ALLEGED NEPOTISM IN MADRAS.

COUNCILLORS ATTACK JUDGES AND CABINET MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The re-committal by the Madras Legislative Council to-day of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Civil Courts Act to a Select Committee with specific instructions to shape it as a mere amending Bill confining its operations exclusively to the grant of power to Government to appoint moving Sub-Judges and Munsiffs to dispose of arrears in particular areas without establishing temporary courts for that purpose involving as it does a costly establishment amounts virtually to a vote of censure on the Judges of the Madras High Court. The Consolidating Bill while making provision for this very desirable change reiterated the other provisions in the old Act which included among others the jurisdiction of the High Court in the matter of appointing District Munsiffs. It was suggested in the course of discussion in the Select Committee by some members that the above administrative power may be transferred from the High Court to the Government on the ground that the exercise of patronage by the Judges has led to grave abuses, but as under Section 106 of the Government of India Act the Legislative Assembly alone was competent to make any alterations in the jurisdiction powers and authority of the High Court the Law Member as the President of the Select Committee ruled out all amendments relating thereto. This did not silence the protagonists of that view and they gave notice of amendments in this behalf to be moved in the Council when the Bill came up for discussion but even here they didn't succeed and the President did not include them in the agenda as being beyond the competence of the Council to deal with. When the motion was made yesterday by the Law Member that the report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar enquired why the amendments of which he had given notice had been considered *ultra vires* while the Bill was a measure to consolidate the Act. The Law Member suggested that the question of their admissability or otherwise might be decided when they were moved under proper sections. The President agreed to restore the amendments to their proper place in the agenda and after some discussion the further consideration of the motion was adjourned till to-day. When it was taken up to-day the Law Member explained that he had consultations yesterday with those who desired the change, but as it was not within the competence of this Council he was willing to allow his Bill to be treated as a mere amending Bill leaving alone the provisions relating to appointments to the Legislative Assembly. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar while as a last resort agreeing to this course made a vehement attack on the Judges of the High Court that they have abused the powers of patronage vested in them. He challenged the Government to appoint a Committee of the House to examine the appointments made during the past few years and find out how many of the newly-appointed Munsiffs were relations of the Executive Councillors, present and past Judges and the Advocate-General. Mr. S. Satyamurthy appealed to the Law Member to stick to his gun and not yield on a matter which would seriously hamper the administration of justice. Though a Swarajist himself he was prepared to side to into the lobby with the Government on this matter for there lay justice and reason. He had no objection to any reasonable arrangement for securing fair representation to different communities in the public services, but there was a limit even to communalism and the sacred precincts of justice ought not to be allowed to be influenced by political and party considerations. He was quite willing he said to support any resolution that Mr. Mudaliar may bring forward to examine the appointments recently made, but with this amendment that the terms of reference also include an examination as to how many appointments have been given to the sons and relations of Ministers. The Law Member, of course, repudiated all charges of any undue influence being brought to bear upon the Judges in the matter of appointments and disowned on his own behalf as an Executive Councillor of having secured any job for his relations. After a good deal of further discussion the Bill was re-committed to the Select Committee as stated above. It is surprising that Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar should have made such an attack on the Judges while five Non-Brahmins adorn the Bench of whom at least three are claimed by his party to be their men. Anyhow the motion was carried 48 voting for and one against; 38 including Government members remaining neutral.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

As was freely mentioned in the lobby yesterday, the Governor has disallowed the motion for adjournment moved by Mr. C. Venkataramana Iyengar yesterday to discuss a question of urgent public importance namely, the appointment of a third official to the Executive Council in public interest. How any public interest would be jeopardised by discussing that motion it is difficult to conceive unless it be that the Governor feared that a discussion on this motion would lead to a reiteration by the Council of a resolution it has passed already recommending the desirability of restricting the strength of the Executive Council to three. I understant that the Government is busy arranging to fill up the post permanently and that an announcement will be made before this week is up.

Sir T. Sadasiv Iyer has been appointed President of the Board of Commissioners [illegible] instituted under the Hindu Religi[illegible]ments Act. Mr. T. M. Nara[illegible]otion for adjournment to [illegible]rnment not to bring the [illegible] His Majesty-in-Council [illegible]he amendments sug[illegible]erwise neces[illegible] to be made [illegible]ed in the [illegible]y the Advo[illegible] provision in [illegible]ension of [illegible]assent of

MILCH STABLES IN CITY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

SUPERANNUATING EMPLOYEES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. The day was fixed for the discussion of the loan works budget and after the Chairman of the Standing Committee had formally moved the proposition Mr. K. F. Nariman moved adjournment of the discussion of the same as he desired to move certain amendments. The amendments he proposed to move, he said, were important and it was fair that some time be given to the members for consideration.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya seconded and the House agreed to the proposition and it was resolved to discuss this item after a week. The Corporation also approved of the Commissioner's recommendations in regard to aerated water factory in the city while the question of cattle stables in the city was sent to the Sanitary Measures Committee. The Commissioner's recommendations to superannuate an Indian and continue the services of Mr. Mackison the special engineer was hotly discussed, but ultimately approved.

PIPES AND BOYCOTT.

Consideration was given to a Letter to the President, dated the 6th November 1924, from Messrs. P. S. Parekh & Co. Referring to their letter, dated the 25th June 1924, forwarding copy of a letter addressed by them to the Hydraulic Engineer, regarding the testing of certain pipes and forwarding copy of another letter addressed by them to that Officer in which they state that the continental pipes, can very well stand the pressure existing in the service pipes and that they do not see why pipes of heavier weight should be insisted on that when the Municipality themselves are using continental pipes they fail to understand why the public should be asked to buy British made pipes which are more expensive and express a hope that their pipes will be tested early. Mr. R. S. Asavle moved that in reply to their letter dated 6th November 1924 regarding the testing of certain pipes, Messrs. P. S. Parekh & Co. be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's letter dated 11th December 1924

The Commissioner in his letter stated the pipes submitted by Messrs. P. S. Parekh & Co. for test had been rejected because they did not conform to the standard laid down.

Mr. K. F. Nariman reminded the Corporation of the boycott resolution passed by them and said it was necessary that it should be respected by the Commissioner. In view of the events that were happening outside India he thought a sort of retaliation was necessary and he asked the Commissioner as to how he was carrying out the boycott resolution passed by the Corporation.

The Commissioner said the boycott resolution was being observed by the municipal executive as far as they possibly could. If every article was bought according to the boycott resolution, he was afraid the Corporation would have to spend several crores of rupees over and above the budget grant. He assured the Corporation that he was endeavouring to observe the boycott resolution with a grain of sense.

The proposition was agreed to.

MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram then moved that the letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of giving licenses for the erection of milch cattle stables in the city pending the completion of the municipal scheme at Deonar be recorded.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved an amendment to send the matter to the Sanitary Measures Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said as a Hindu he would say that the question was sanitary rather than religious. To retail cattle in the city would be tantamount to send them to the slaughter house. He urged the house to support the Commissioner as unless stables were removed out of the city its sanitary condition would not be improved.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai thought there were places in the city where stables could be erected without detriment to the public health. He urged the House to take a practical view of the matter rather than scientific.

The Commissioner said there was already a resolution passed by the Corporation not to permit cattle stables in the city. He wanted the Corporation not to cancel the existing licenses, but not to allow further licenses. The production of milk in the city, he said, would not be only dear, but the city would get bad milk and also it would impair the city's health. He failed to see why milk should not be imported from outside the city. As far as the question of transport was concerned, he thought there would be no difficulty, because the G. I. P. Railway by their new scheme would bring a good supply of milk from Talegaon to Bombay within two hours. At present more than two hours were taken to supply milk in the city from some horrid quarters and to bring it from Talegaon within two hours was not much. He read in newspapers the other day that a protest was made against a cattle stable at Andheri. He thought Bombay was greater and far more important than Andheri and he was surprised that no protest was made against the cattle stables in the city.

The amendment of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola was carried.

AERATED WATER FACTORIES.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th November, 1924, regarding Aerated Water Factories in the City, was recorded.

It stated *inter alia*:—The existing staff of the Health Department is adequate for the exercise of the necessary supervision of the Aerated Water Factories in the City. With few and unimportant exceptions, the licensed factories are equipped with the appliances necessary for the production of clean water. Inspectors will, in future, be required to report specifically in writing in their diaries on the state of the cisterns in the aerated water factories which they inspect. For the purpose of inspection, they will be provided with electric torches which are constantly required in many branches of their work. They will also inspect in the factories bottles of aerated water which are filled and ready for delivery to customers.

SUPERANNUATING EMPLOYEES.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the superannuation list of Municipal officers drawing a minimum salary of Rs. 500 and upwards who have already attained the age of 55 years and those who will attain that age during the ensuing official year 1925-26 together with his recommendations in case of each officer and to request the orders of the Corporation in the matter.

The superannuation list contained names of Municipal officers drawing a minimum salary of Rs. 500 and upwards. In the course of the debate objection was raised against the retention of the services of Mr. J. W. Mackison, Special Engineer, who is 55 years of age. The Commissioner recommended retention of Mr. Mackison's service while Mr. M. E. Joshi was recommended for retirement.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved a proposition sanctioning the Commissioner's proposals.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumdas moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Establishment Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the amendment and wanted to know why Mr. Joshi was asked to retire.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee opposed the proposed extensions.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said in the interests of the Corporation they should retain the services of their experienced officers.

On show of hands the amendment was declared carried, but on a poll being demanded it was defeated. The original proposition was then carried and was again declared carried on a demand of poll.

The Corporation then adjourned.

INDIANS AND EUROPEANS,

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

His Excellency Lord Lytton presided over the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal this afternoon. Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, President of the Society in the course of his address said that the Asiatic Society of Bengal formed a bond of union not only between Indians of various classes and creeds, but also between Indians and Europeans by reason of its traditions and the community of interests. All progressive and enlightened men recognized that the hope of a prosperous and peaceful India lay in hearty co-operation between the two races and science knew no barriers of race or clime. They could all meet here with a common aim and through common pursuits help in the understanding of each other. The Society's platform was, therefore, a great social asset in the future development of the country and deserved the hearty support of all right-thinking men.

Lord Lytton after paying tributes to Dr. Annandale, the retiring President and the late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee referred to the activities of the Society and congratulated them on the success they had achieved. His Excellency appealed for increased membership and concluded: "I appeal again not merely to scholars and research workers, but to all who are interested in the cultivation of the mind and the humane arts or in the pursuit of science to join this Society. They will thus not only benefit themselves, but also help no less effectively, because indirectly, in increasing the sum of human knowledge and the credit of Bengal in the world culture."

WEMBLEY AND U. P. GOVT.

"PIONEER'S" FALSE SCOOP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 4.

It appears that the news published by the "Pioneer" of Allahabad in regard to the participation of the United Provinces Government in this year's Empire Exhibition is not authentic. It will be remembered that several references have been made recently in the Assembly to this particular news item. Enquiries in responsible quarters indicate that the United Provinces Government never had nor has at present any intention to participate in the Exhibition to the extent mentioned in the "Pioneer" cable. The attitude of the U. P. Government (in regard to the Exhibition) will depend on that of the Government of India towards this year's Exhibition.

ARYA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUTTRA, Feb. 5.

The 2nd All-India Arya Political Conference has been arranged at Muttra during the Dayananda Centenary Week. Swami Sharddhananda is the president. Doctor Satyapal is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Prominent Nationalists have been invited. A request has been made to all the political-minded Arya Hindus to muster strong to devise a scheme for enslaved India's liberation and to discuss Dayanand's Swarajya programme and the political significance of his mission.

The B.I.S.N. "Vorwearts" ran aground on a reef near Cape Comorin on Wednesday morning. She carried a cargo of Burma rice for Trivandrum. Captain Adie had sent out an S.O.S. for help.—(A.P.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

A feeble western disturbance which crossed the Frontier on 3rd is now intensifying over Central India and is causing cloud in United Provinces and Bihar.

Pamban reports one and a half inches of rain and Silchar a light fall.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGIAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, February 4.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.884 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	72.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	66.3 „
Dew Point	..	62.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	71% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		80.8 „
Minimum do. do.	..	65.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		142 miles.

SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	in. ft.	
Th.	5	9 8	24 3	5	3	35	21	5
		29 27	26 7		15	2	18	6
Fri.	6	9 56	24 8	6	4	17	20	1
		22 57	27 5		15	46	17	7
Sat.	7	3 4	28 1	7	9	30	17	2
		15 39	26 1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	8	.. ..	.. ..	8	5	27	19	2
		11 14	26 1		17	0	16	6
M.	9	12 48	26 6	9	5	59	18	7
		.. ..	.. ..		17	34	16	3
Tu.	10	0 25	28 9	10	6	29	18	2
		12 22	26 9		18	8	16	3
W.	11	0 51	28 9	11	6	57	17	9
		12 54	27 1		18	38	26	6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 6 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Feb 7 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb 8 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 33m.
Feb 9 (Mon) Sunrise 7-10; Sunset 6-33.
Feb 10 (Tues) Sunrise 7-10; Sunset 6-36.
Feb 11 (Wed) Sunrise 7-10; Sunset 6-37.

NEW RENT BILL.

(Continued from page 8.)

ment of prices, whereas in the case of residential premises the rent is a charge on income. The last straw breaking the camel's back comes earlier in the case of residential than in those of non-residential premises. The limit of enhancement, even under condition of non-existence of control, will not be greater than that actually allowed under a Bill, which is ostensibly intended to continue the control. The original Acts are being so much whittled down before being extended for a further period, as to nullify all the effects of such extension. The tenants will surely prefer a straight deal which will kill the Rent Acts by allowing them to lapse, to these cowardly flank tactics which are intended to take them by surprise.

Minor Innovations.

When the Bill will come before the Council, the controversy will naturally centre round the new schedules providing for the increase of rent. Two important clauses, however, which the Government seem to intend to rush through, ought not to escape careful attention. One provides for the ejection of employee-tenants by their employer-landlords, on the former ceasing to be in the latter's employment. There is no necessity to give this explicit definition to an iniquitous practice which is already in existence. The other clause empowers landlords, on the authority of the Controller, to open and take possession of his premises when the tenant has not occupied them for three successive months and has failed to pay the rent due. The landlords are sure to abuse this power, especially where the tenants are ignorant, and this clause should not be allowed to be inserted without proper safeguards.

Non-Residential Premises.

I have not referred to the exclusion of non-residential premises from the scope of the Bill. The evil effects of this absence of control in their case are now no longer a matter of speculation, but of actual experience, and evidence of unfair ejection or unwarranted enhancement of rent has accumulated to such an extent as hardly to necessitate further emphasis. It is to be hoped that an amendment to include non-residential premises within the scope of the bill will not be ruled out of order on technical grounds.

The Bill is neither bread nor half a loaf. Unless the tenants agitate and agitate till the Bill is entirely recast so as to come to live with the dictates of justice and reason, their future is hardly to be envied.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION'S RELIEF WORK.

Mr. Saradananda, Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Mission, writes:—

"All operations of the Mission in the flood-stricken areas of Brindaban, Bhagalpur and Hardwar-Kankkal have been stopped as the condition prevailing there at present necessitates no further work in those centres.

The Mission thankfully acknowledges the receipt of three bales of sample cloths from Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co., and other new as well as old cloths from different charitable societies."

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS,

ABDUCTION OF WOMAN.

3 ACCUSED GET 6 MONTHS' R. I. EACH.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza.
Emperor.
vs.
(1) Wallibai.
(2) Sambhia Dhondoo.
(3) Laxman Parsappa.

The accused were charged under Sess. 366, and 109 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the offences of abducting a woman by name Luxmibai and of aiding and abetting each other in the committal of the said offence.

Mr. Brown, Bar-at-Law appeared for the Prosecution.

Dr. Daruwalla, Bar-at-Law appeared for the defence.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Luxmibai was living with her husband Rama and her mother-in-law in a chawl at De Lisle Road. Rama was a mill-hand at the Crescent Mills and Luxmibai was a mill-hand at the Meyer Sassoon Mills. About a month previous to 5th September 1924, Rama's father was taken ill at his native place and Rama left to see him. After his departure, Luxmibai left work. On or about 2nd Sept. the accused No. 1 who was a neighbour suggested that Luxmibai should go to a mill. Accused No. 1 then got her employed in the same mill in which she was working.

On the third day after her employment i.e. on 5th Sept. Luxmibai was slapped by her mother-in-law for making a flare with the kerosine oil but she went to work as usual. She returned during the recess and went back to work about 1 p.m. Luxmibai did not return in the evening. On that day accused No. 1 asked Luxmibai why she looked dejected. Accused No. 1 said that she would take her to Kurla to her sister.

At 5 p.m. the accused No. 1 came to her saying that she had seen Luxmibai's sister at Kurla who had sent Rs. 5 to get her to Kurla. As Luxmibai had been slapped by her mother-in-law in the morning she agreed to go to Kurla. Then accused No. 1 took Luxmibai to the foot of a new bridge under construction. There they went up to a hack victoria. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were there also. They all got into the victoria and got down near the Cement Chawl. Accused No. 1 told Luxmibai that they would pass the night in the chawl and go to Kurla next morning. Luxmibai was taken to a room on the 3rd floor. During the night accused No. 2 woke her up and had intercourse in spite of her resistance. She cried and tried to open the door but it was locked from outside. Next morning she complained to accused No. 1 who said nothing. Accused No. 1 then went away to work promising to send some tea and bread. Half an hour later accused No. 3 came in and forced her and then left closing the door from outside. She remained in the closed room the whole day without any food. At sunset accused No. 1 came in. As the door was kept open she heard accused No. 2 telling to accused No. 1 that a Mahomedan wanted to buy Luxmibai for Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 if she went willingly but not if she was unwilling.

Accused No. 1 then took her downstairs and under pretence of taking her to Kurla, she took her to Kalyan. Accused No. 3 accompanied them. At Kalyan she was taken to a hut where she slept that night. Next morning both accused 1 and 3 disappeared. Later on they were arrested by the Police. Accused No. 2 was also arrested.

DEFENCE.

The defence was, this was a false case got up against the accused. One Shewubai the sister of the complainant was in the keeping of accused No. 2 who was a married man. Later on, the wife of accused No. 2 having remonstrated, the said Shewubai was given up by accused No. 2. On revenbe for this the said Shewubai put up her sister to make this false charge against the accused.

The jury brought a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced each of the three accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

After the termination of the above case, the 1st Criminal Sessions for 1925 was declared dissolved.

RECOVERY OF PAID UP PRICE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.
The Edward Manufacturing Co. Ld. Plaintiffs.
vs.
Crossley Bros Ltd. ..... Defendants.

The plaintiffs worked a cotton-ginning and pressing factory at Ballapur. The factory was worked for 3 or 4 months every year from November to March. The defendants were suppliers of machinery. On 16th Jan., 1923 the plaintiffs ordered from the defendants a Crossley new design double-cylinder crude oil-engine. By the terms of the contract the defendants had agreed to replace any part of the engine which gave out through faulty workmanship within a year and to dismantle and take back the whole engine if within that time it proved unsatisfactory.

The defendants erected the engine some time in October 1923 and it started working in the middle of November. The plaintiffs' staff consisted of one second class and one third class mechanical engineers and an oil engine driver. Thereafter the engine worked for 27 days. On 6th Jan. 1924 it worked for about an hour when one of the breech ends cracked. The plaintiffs continued to work the engine on one cylinder. In half an hour's time the other breech end fractured and the whole factory stopped working. The defendants' manager, Mr. Hayward, and one Mr. Been inspected the engine, fitted a new breech end started the engine on one cylinder. On 23rd March the new breech end again cracked and the defendants sent a second new breech end which was fitted up by their engineer, Mr. Patel. The plaintiffs closed their factory about the end of April as the season ended and restarted it in November 1924. The plaintiffs used two out of the three repaired breech ends but they could work only half the factory. Correspondence ensued between the parties and plaintiffs ultimately filed this suit to recover the price paid for the engine and prayed that the defendants may be directed to dismantle their engine and take the same back.

The plaintiffs alleged that the fractures were due to flaws in the castings of the breech-ends and to faulty workmanship.

The defence was that the cause of the breech ends cracking was that the water cooling apparatus was not properly manipulated by the plaintiffs' engine room staff and denied that the cracking was due to faulty workmanship.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. for plaintiffs. Mr. Kemp with Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of this suit lasted for over two days. His Lordship who had reserved judgment delivered it on Wednesday morning.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in the course of his judgment stated that it was necessary to enquire what was meant by the term "in the event of the engine proving unsatisfactory." In his Lordship's opinion it was not enough to say that the plaintiffs were not satisfied with the engine. They must go further and show that the engine worked unsatisfactorily. It did not require any deep knowledge of engineering to see that in an engine of this character a proper handling of the water cooling parts was important for the proper working of the engine and preservation of its component parts. Precautions were necessary against the heating of the metal through improperly turning on or turning off the water supply. Any sudden cooling might result in fracturing the breech-end or if the water was shut off suddenly, the heat stored in the metal might overstrain it and thus cause the breakage.

His Lordship then remarked that it was inconceivable that a firm like Crossly Brothers, which had a wide reputation by reason of the excellence of their engines and whose engines were the product of export brains would fit to their engines a breech-end of faulty design. The fact that two breech-ends cracked within a few minutes of each other showed that the engine was not properly handled by those in charge.

His Lordship was satisfied that the fracture of the breech-ends was not due to faulty workmanship. His Lordship also dismissed the suggestions of the plaintiffs that the fracture was due to causes connected with the erection of the engine the diameter of the water-pipe and the exhaust system.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

DEFENDANTS' COUNTER-CLAIM.

The defendants had made a counter-claim for the price of two breech-ends supplied and fitted to the plaintiffs' engine. His Lordship allowed this counterclaim.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' DISTRESS,

BOMBAY LABOUR'S SUPPORT TO ASSEMBLY MEMBERS'

Mr. M. K. Acharya a member of the Legislative Assembly asked for an inquiry into the grievances of subordinate Railway employees by a Committee consisting of five members elected by the Assembly, three nominated by Government and the two nominated by the Railway employees' organizations. The Committee inquire with special reference to:—

(1) The rates of wages, mthod of payments and deductions by fines. (2) Hours of work and holidays. (3) Provision for old age, leave gratuity, provident fund, medical relief, etc. (4) Opportunities for promotion to higher groups. (5) Housing accommodation. (6) Unequal treatment regarding the conditions of service based on racial grounds. (7) Unfair treatment. (8) Recognition of Railway Unions by the Railway.

Mr. Acharya has also tabled an alternative resolution for a Committee of inquiry into the grievances of subordinate postal employees; because he says the revision of pay sanctioned in 1920 on the recommendations of the Postal Committee has not removed the grievances of employees and has created anomalies.

Mr. Jhabvala on behalf of the Railway labourers of Bombay has sent a letter to Government asking the Government to support Mr. Acharya's proposition. He has also sent letters of appeal to some of the prominent members of the Legislative Assembly asking them to support Mr. Acharya in remedying the long-standing grievances of the Railway workers all over India.

FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to say just a few words regarding the Framji Cowasji Institute, which was reopened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 13th January 1925.

Soon after the death of Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta, who was the Chairman of the Trustees of the said Institute for several years, and that of Mr. Fercoonji M. Banaji, in 1915, the surviving Trustees of the said Institute—Sir Dinshaw Watcha, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. Nanabhoy Moos—requested Mr. Cursetjee Manekjee Cursetjee, to take up the management of the said Institute. Mr. C. M. Cursetji thereupon took up the management on their request. It is a well-known fact that the Institute was at that time in a tottering condition. The engineer's report also showed that the building was irrepairable. All the money that Mr. Cursetji had in his hands at that time was a paltry sum of rupees fourteen thousand only.

Mr. Cursetjee saw the urgent necessity of collecting funds. It was not a pleasant task, but his zeal to revive the memory of late Framji Cowasjee Banaji once again, made him successful in collecting a handsome amount, viz., rupees three lacs and a half from various donors. According to the report the present building costs about rupees four lacs and a half, so that, the balance of one lac is now to be obtained from the rent of the upper floor of the said institute, which is let to a Cinema Company for a fixed period of about five years.

As for the ground, on which the present Institute stands, the Bombay Municipality allowed at first only one third of the filled-in ground for the use of the Institute. The remaining two-thirds of the land were attempted to be sold to the public, by certain members of the Corporation. It was Mr. Cursetji, who thereupon intervened and succeeded after much trouble in obtaining for the Institute the entire piece of land, viz., the whole of the tank which was filled up by the Municipality. Thus, it is obvious that the magnificent situation that the Institute commands at present is entirely due to the efforts and exertions of Mr. Cursetjee Maneckjee Cursetjee. It is no exaggeration, indeed, when I state that the very existence of the present institute is solely due to the ardour and hard work of Mr. Cursetji who was at that time the Managing Trustees.

It cannot be denied that it was he who worked single-handed in his matter, and succeeded in collecting practically the whole amount spent after the erection of the said Institute as well as in obtaining the picturous situation it commands. It is no adulation that the memory of the late Mr Framjee Cowasjee is revived through the zealous and untiring efforts of Mr. C. M. Cursetji when such are the facts, it is a matter for great regret that though Mr. Cursetji worked with heart and soul in the interest of the said Institute for a good period, not one word of thanks was said, nor were his labours mentioned or appreciated in any manner by the worthy President of the present Trustees, or by the various Gentlemen who made such eloquent speeches at th opening ceremony, and the person who put in so solid a work was entirely forgotten,—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.
"Banoo Mansions",
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, February 1.

NEW RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

TOMORROW'S PROTEST MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following three resolutions are to be submitted at the representative public meeting which is to be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), under the joint auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies of Bombay:—

RESOLUTION NO. I.

(a) This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Mazdyasni Mandal and the Bombay Rent Act Committee representing 13 leading Associations and public bodies of Bombay, records an emphatic and indignant protest against the new Rent Act Amendment Bill No. 1 of 1925, recently promulgated by Government, which, in spite of an assurance given by the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council that the Government would introduce a Bill in the next Session of the Council satisfactory to both tenants and landlords, is extremely unsatisfactory from the tenants' point of view and liable to inflict untold hardships upon them and create wide-spread discontent. (b) The meeting notes with consternation the absence of any provision in the Bill for the application of the Rent Acts to non-residential premises, in view of the fact that there has been such a terrible enhancement of rents of non-residential premises, reaching even the absurd figure of 733 per cent, since the expiry of the Rent Acts applicable to them, thousands of business men of all sorts are completely ruined and thousands of others are on the verge of ruin. The Meeting therefore urges upon Government the absolute necessity for the inclusion of non-residential premises in the present Rent Act Amendment Bill.

(c) This meeting is of opinion that the amended Rent Bill should be made applicable to all residential premises irrespective of any limit as regards rent or at any rate to all premises the basic of rents of which are Rs. 250 or under, as provided by the latest Calcutta Rent Act.

RESOLUTION NO. II.

(a) This meeting is emphatically of opinion that looking to the extremely adverse changes that have taken place in the economic conditions affecting the tenants of Bombay since the passing of the Rent Acts, the enormous increases in the basic rents proposed by Government under the new Rent Act Amendment Bill, amounting to as many as 50 and 60 per cent, would prove most disastrous in their effects on the civic life of the poor and middle-class tenants who form the bulk of the population of Bombay, and urges that no further enhancements of rents should be given to the landlords, under the new Bill as the additional rents allowed to them by the present acts are more than sufficient.

(b) This meeting expresses its deep regret that the Government have not only not included in the new Bill any amendments for relieving the hardships to which the tenants and sub-tenants have been subjected by the operation of the existing Rent Acts, but have actually added new provisions likely to open out new vistas of infinite possibilities for the landlords to tyrannise over the poor tenant class, especially those provisions of the Bill which relate to:—(1) Subtenancy, (2) Premises in a so-called ruinous conditions, (3) and those left by the tenants unoccupied for long periods.

RESOLUTION NO. III.

This meeting requests its President to forward copies of the Resolutions passed at this meeting to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble the President of the Legislative Council and the Hon'ble the General Member of the Executive Council; and appoints a deputation of the following ladies and gentlemen to wait upon all the Members of the Council with a view to impress upon them the grievances of the tenants of Bombay and enlist their sympathy for alleviating the same.

LABOUR DELEGATE TO GENEVA.

APPEAL TO ALL LABOURERS.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress whose sessions are to be shortly held in Bombay in February has issued an appeal to all the Trade Unions and labour workers all over India in the course of which he says that Government have kindly invited names for consideration and selection for representation of Indian Labour at the International Geneva Conference. Labourers all over India would do well to wait submitting their names till the sessions of the Congress in Bombay are over so as to arrive at unanimity of opinion which is very essential for the correct representation of India at the Bar of the International Conference. If diversity of names are suggested and proposed it is possible that Government will not condescend to give support to recognise organizations in India.

Mr. Jhabvala has also requested in the same appeal in the meanwhile to impress upon Government the necessity of sending this time advisers along with the delegates.

MUNICIPAL MARKET MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the Stall-keepers of the Crawford Market was held on Sunday the 25th ultimo at 12 noon in the old Bangalipura under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. Many prominent stall-keepers of the Market were present and keen interest was taken in the proceedings of the meeting which lasted for more than two hours. There was heated discussion and at the end it was resolved to form an Association of the stall-keepers. All present got their names registered. Among the resolutions passed were: (1) that an Association of the merchants doing business in the Crawford Market be formed with Mr. Jhabvala as President to be known as the Crawford Market Merchants' Association. (2) That certain gentlemen be empowered to collect subscription from each shop-keeper. And lastly resolutions were passed for taking the necessary steps to make the organization successful.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY,

LABOUR OFFICE ENQUIRY.

The following statement is issued by the Labour Office on the results of its request for particulars from unemployed persons in the middle classes.

In view of the suggestions made by one or two newspapers it is necessary to emphasise that the enquiry was undertaken by the Labour Office *suo motu*. Government are not concerned, and were not cognizant of the action taken by the Labour Office.

The returns numbered only 115, which is presumably quite inadequate as a gauge of the extent of unemployment. However, taking these 115 returns as a statistical sample, the following tabulated results may possibly be of value.

I. Ages of the persons sending returns.

Ages of unemployed.	
Below 20 years	6
20 to 25 years	29
25 to 30 years	24
30 to 35 years	16
35 to 40 years	15
40 to 45 years	7
45 to 50 years	3
50 to 55 years	4
55 to 60 years	2
Not stated	8
	115

II. Native Place.

Bombay City	25
Konkan	7
Deccan	4
Gujarat	13
Karnatak, Sawantwadi, Kanara	8
Goa	12
Madras Presidency (excluding Malabar)	9
South Kanara, Malabar, Cochin	11
Mysore and Hyderabad	8
Punjab	4
Europe	1
Not stated	3
	115

From the last table there would seem to be a regular influx of educated persons from the regions of the West Coast from Kanara to Cochin, as well as from the Madras Deccan and South India generally. How far the small sample secured is a correct sample of regions of origin of the unemployed is not certain. But it is generally known that South India is sending many educated persons to seek employment in Bombay City.

The next two tables show the duration of unemployment, the religions of the persons making returns, and their educational qualifications. The educational qualifications returned by persons from South India are allocated, so far as is possible, to the terms used in Bombay.

III. Duration of Unemployment by Religion.

	Religion.						
	Brahman.	Other Hindu.	Musselman.	Parsee.	Jew	Christian.	Total.
Up to 3 months	5	4	1	...	...	5	15
4 to 8 months	10	7	...	5	...	13	35
9 months to 1 year	5	2	...	...	...	7	14
1 to 2 years	3	7	...	1	1	12	24
2 to 3 years	1	1	...	2	...	4	8
3 to 5 years	3	1	...	...	...	...	4
5 years and over	1	...	...	1	...	1	3
Not stated	4	4	...	2	1	1	12
Totals	32	26	1	11	2	43	115

IV. Duration of Unemployment by Educational Qualifications.

	Below School Final	Matric Final	Graduate	Not stated	Total.
Up to 3 months	1	4	5	3	2	15
4 to 8 months	9	9	9	3	5	35
9 months to 1 year	1	4	5	2	2	14
1 to 2 years	7	4	4	2	7	24
2 to 3 years	2	1	1	1	3	8
3 to 5 years	1	3	...	...	...	4
5 years and over	...	1	1	1	...	3
Not stated	2	4	4	...	2	12
Totals	23	30	29	12	21	115

From Tables III and IV it is clear that there are many persons who have been out of employ for a considerable time, though possessing good educational qualifications.

In Tables VI to IX the duration of unemployment is studied on the basis of last position occupied, which is a fairly reliable guide to qualifications. And the means of support during unemployment are also shown. The total numbers supported in various ways can be summarized as follows:—

V. Means of Support during unemployment.

Parents	10
Other relatives	31
Friends	10
Savings	11
Borrowing and selling effects	10
Odd jobs	4
Others	4
Not stated	35
	115

VI. Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who have held no previous position or did not state the nature of the same.

Duration of Unemployment.

0 to 4 months	3
5 to 7 months	5
8 months to 1 year	4
1 to 2 years	3
2 to 5 years	1
Not stated	3
	19

Means of Support.

Parents	4
Other relatives	4
Friends	2
Borrowing	1
Pension	1
Odd Jobs	1
Not stated	6
	19

VII. Duration of Unemployment and means of support of persons who last held positions as clerk or typist.

Duration of unemployment.

0 to 4 months	5
5 to 7 months	3
8 months to 1 year	10
1 to 2 years	4
2 to 5 years	
Not stated	

Means of support

Parents	
Other relatives	
Friends	
Pension	
Borrowing	
Real property	
Private tuition	
Not stated	

VIII. Duration
means of support o

position as Accountant, Cashier and the like.

Duration of unemployment.

0 to 4 months	3
5 to 7 months	4
8 months to 1 year	...
1 to 2 years	2
2 to 5 years	6
Not stated	1
	16

Means of support.

Parents	1
Other relatives	5
Friends	1
From savings	2
Tuition	1
Insurance Commissions	1
Not stated	5
	16

IX. Duration of unemployment and means of support of persons who last held technical positions.

Nature of last employment.

Technical and superior staff of cotton mills	9
Technical and superior staff of Hotels and cinemas	4
Directors, Managers and Assistants of Trading Houses	6
Technical posts in Engineering and Public Utility Services	23
Education	2
Hospitals	2
Miscellaneous	4
	50

Duration of unemployment.

0 to 4 months	12
5 to 7 months	7
8 months to 1 year	8
1 to 2 years	15
2 to 5 years	2
5 years and over	3
Not stated	3
	50

Means of support.

Parents	4
Other relatives	12
Friends	3
Savings	9
Borrowing	4
Selling effects	2
Pension	1
Not stated	15
	50

BARODA LETTER.

PRAJA MANDAL ACTIVITIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Feb. 2.

As the special sessions of the Baroda State Praja Mandal is going to be held on the 7th and 8th instant, and perhaps on the 9th instant also. Taluka Committees were formed in Sankheda, Baroda, Savli, Vaghodia Talukas, and Mr. G. B. Sane and Bhailal Jorabhai went to the Kadi District to get sufficient number of delegates elected for the special sessions. The Petlad and Bhadran people intend to attend in large numbers as delegates and visitors and the Reception Committee hopes that this session will be an unprecedented success.

The All-Baroda Praja Mandal Committee met on the 26th January accepted the resignation of the President-elect Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, and elected Dr. Sumant B. Mehta as President. The session has to consider only a few important pressing topics fixed by the Committee but the President is at liberty to permit the inclusion of any other topic if he thinks fit. The session is held to consider the enlargement of the Local Legislative Council and its powers, and the sub-Committees will present its proposals for discussion and acceptance. Among the other subjects are the amendment of the Land Revenue Code and Rules thereunder in order to remove the hardships of the people subject to them, suggestions for making Local Self-Government Institutions more vigorous, powerful, representative and living, total prohibition of drink, and the consideration of the iniquitous 'prevention of 'Fragmentation of Holidays Bill' and its condemnation; perhaps the questions of Baroda State Railways, maladministration, retrenchment and life membership of the Praja Mandal on payment of Re. 1 may also be taken up. The Praja Mandal authorities are expected to pass some resolutions for constructive work fitting the people for Swarajya and purifying the administration of corruption, forced labour, and other evils. The ideal of the Praja Mandal is co-operation with the Government for the redress of public wrongs, and as the administration is indigenous with an Indian Prince at the head, there is every likelihood of success.

The Panchayat Samiti (Local Boards Conference Committee) was held on the 30th and 31st January, 1925. The Dewan opened its proceedings appealing to the delegates not to fight shy of levying new forms of taxation allowed by the Law and to take up the growing burdens of medical relief, sanitation and compulsory education. He asked the Panchayats to be impartial and inspire the confidence of the people regarding civil and criminal judicial work that is entrusted to some of them, and hoped that they will support him in the passing of the Bill for the Prevention of Fragmentation of Holidays and "The Notified Areas" tax.

He requested the Panchayats not to oppose the development of village Panchayats into Vishisht Panchayats (modified municipalities) in the natural course, and continue the Madras system of doing Public Works.

The Committee considered the question of collecting compulsory education fines in time, but they did not come to any practical conclusion. I had occasion to mention the accumulation of such fines for years together, and instances are not wanting in which moveables of poor people are attached for such large amounts like Rs. 50 or 60. It is a pity that the Committee failed to remedy this evil.

...NDE MATARAM" DEFAMATION CASE.

...TED PRESS.)

JHELUM, Feb. 5.

...sion is being recorded ... formerly Superinten... ...al Jail, in the defama... ...Bande Matram" of La... ...Lala Jumnadas, the Jai... ...ural Jail, February 16th ... the cross-examination of ...hizada Bhagat Ram, a ...nder.

SIR HARI SINGH.

WILL HE SUCCEED TO GADI?

MAHARAJAH INTERVIEWED.

Interest in the "Mr. A." case has been revived by the announcement that Mr. Charles Robinson, the plaintiff in the case of Robinson v. the Midland Bank, had entered an appeal from the judgment of Lord Darling in favour of the Bank.

In an interview with Reuter's correspondent the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir who has now recovered from the operation he recently underwent at Calcutta, was reticent regarding future developments arising out of the Robinson case in which his nephew, Sir Hari Singh, was implicated.

He neither confirmed, nor denied the reports that the succession to the Kashmir gadi, to which Sir Hari is the heir, was under discussion between himself and the Government of India.

A DIRECT QUESTION.

In reply to a direct question as to whether it was likely that recent happenings in the chief ground of appeal is alleged misdirection of the jury.—"The Daily Herald."

BHIWANI NEWS,

MARRIAGE SEASON IN FULL SWING.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Feb. 1.

Plague is subsiding and the change in the season is being felt this week. The marriage season is in full swing. At some places Begar is being taken and the old custom is being received. Corruption is increasing all round the old fear of Non-co-operation days being now no more in existence.

Thakur Bhani Singh the President against whom investigation is being carried on by the Hissar police for corruption has filed a complaint against Pandit Neki Ram and others as Editor and Printer of "Sandesh" as the said paper while giving the news of this enquiry in its issues of 21st, had said that he was suspended. This complaint has been filed in the court of Ch Jai Narain who has issued summons. The case will be taken up on the 9th instant. Pandit Neki Ram's witnesses are said to be nearly one hundred and all the officials in the Division who had to do something with the Thakar Sahib will it is said be summoned as witnesses, with Government records and correspondence. The case has created a sensation here coming as it does after Lala Tarachand's case. Everywhere the talk is of this case and the Committee's Corruption. The Committee has passed a resolution for compulsory free education. The state of Municipal finance and general sanitation of the city is as bad as ever. Some admirers of Ch Lajpram are trying to get him back as Tehsildar here. The corruption enquiry is likely to result in many astounding revelations. L. Tara Chand's cases will come up for hearing next month.

QUEEN MOTHER OF NEPAL IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY HINDU MAHASAHSABA'S HOMAGE.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

Learning that Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Nepal had come to Bombay on her way to Dwarka the Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Sabha representing the entire Hindu community arranged a leading deputation to wait upon Her Majesty. But as the visit of Her Majesty was quite informal it was not possible for Her Majesty to receive the deputation. The following resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Maha Sabha was respectfully conveyed by the President to the Private Secretary to Her Majesty:—

"The Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha-Sabha offers its most respectful and hearty welcome to Her Majesty the Queen Mother of Nepal and takes this opportunity to express their deep sense of gratitude and pride in having amongst them the illustrious representative of the sovereign Hindu Kingdom of Nepal and prays to God to let the glory of that kingdom grow more and more with all the splendour of Hindu civilization behind it."

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ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

STATIONMASTER OF SATARA ACQUITTED.

On Thursday, the 29th ulto., judgment was given by the District Magistrate, Satara, in the case in which Mr. G. V. Bapat, Stationmaster at the Satara Road Railway Station on the M. S. M. line, stood charged with Criminal Breach of Trust as a servant for having delivered to the Satara Industrial Works a consignment of 861 iron bars belonging to Messrs. the Kirlosker Bros. Ltd. The Railway Police Prosecutor was in charge of the prosecution, while the accused was being defended by Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia; Bar-at-law with Mr. S. S. Parulkar, pleader.

JUDGMENT.

After a few preliminary remarks, the judgment goes on:—

The accused, Mr. Gopal Vishnu Bapat was at the time of the alleged offence the Stationmaster at Satara Road Station on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, and he has been charged under sections 408 and 477A of the Indian Penal Code with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a consignment of iron bars, which, though consigned to Messrs. Kirlosker Bros. of Kirloskar Wadi actually found their way into the Satara Industrial Works owned by Messrs. Cooper at Satara Road Station, and with falsification of his accounts.

The facts regarding the history of this consignment are not in dispute. At the end of 1923 and beginning of 1924 iron bars of this kind were in demand at both these factories for the production of iron ploughs, as the season for the sale of these ploughs was approaching. Such bars were, however, difficult to procure and the market price was steadily rising Kirloskers wrote to Messrs. Mulji Haridas & Co. of Bombay on the 28th September 1923 for 2000 flat iron bars, and were informed that these bars were out of stock. After further correspondence Kirloskers ordered from Mulji Haridas 845 flat iron bars and 16 square bars which were despatched from Bombay on the 29th January 1924. The bars were transhipped at Poona on the 6th, February and sent forward on the narrow gauge system in two waggons. The wagons containing both consignments were wrongly labelled Satara Road Station instead of Kirlosker Wadi. The first wagon containing 709 flat iron bars only, all intended for Kirloskers, reached Satara Road Station on the 8th February. The second waggon containing 236 flat iron bars and 16 square bars intended for Kirloskers, and 20 other articles of which 18 were consigned to the Satara Industrial Works and 2 to out siders reached the Satara Road Station on the 10th February. The bars were later unloaded by the men of Satara Industrial Works and taken into works.

Kirloskers being notified by Mulji Haridas of this consignment instituted enquiries in due course when the bars did not come to hand. These enquiries terminated in a claim made by Kirloskers against the Railway Company for Rs. 4 000 being the value of the bars and also, after Police investigation, in the institution of these proceedings against the accused.

SOLE QUESTION OF ISSUE.

The above facts not being in dispute, the sole question at issue is whether any criminal intention can be brought home to the accused station master in his dealings with these bars. It will be seen that in the chain of events which resulted in these bars finding their way improperly into the Satara Industrial Works there are three links, which may be called Poona junction, Satara Road Station, and the Satara Industrial Works. The initial mistake was made at Poona junction where the waggons were admitted wrongly labelled by the tally clerk, Godbole (witness No. 6). The second mistake was made at Satara Road Station where the bars were delivered to the Satara Industrial Works by the Station staff, and the third mistake was made at the Works where the bars were received. Now no criminal complaint has been lodged against the tally clerk Godbole who made the initial mistake of mislabelling the wagons at Poona. On the contrary, he has been called as a witness by the prosecution and has frankly admitted that he, 'bona fide' and by pure accident mislabelled the wagons. He must therefore be presumed to be innocent for the purpose of the present case. This is a most important point, because the Railway Police Prosecutor argued before me that his evidence should be accepted as true for the purpose of proving the case against the accused station master, but that the Court need not necessarily reject the supposition that he was a guilty party acting in collusion with the accused in an attempt to defraud Kirloskers. I hold however, that the prosecution cannot ask the Court simultaneously to accept this man as an innocent witness and as a guilty party. If he is a guilty party he should be in the dock besides the accused. But the prosecution have brought no case against him and as they have called him as their witness and assumed his innocence they must regard him for the purposes of their case as an innocent man, who in mislabelling the wagons made a perfectly innocent mistake. We shall later see that even if he were assumed to be guilty party it would not materially affect the issue.

So much for the first link in the chain at Poona junction. We are left with the remaining two links at Satara Road Station and Satara Road Works. Here, at the station and the Works the crime, if crime there was must have been committed. It is the first case for the prosecution (first because accused has been charged with two separate offences and prosecution has been ready to prosecute him in the alternative) that the accused Stationmaster delivered or caused to be delivered or dishonestly allowed to be delivered these bars to the works not by carelessness or mistake, but dishonestly and fraudulently and with criminal intent.

"UNAUTHORIZEDLY."

At this point we may notice that the charge speaks of the accused "unauthorizedly" delivering the bars to the Satara Industrial Works. The word "unauthorizedly" should not have found a place in the charge. This Court is not concerned with whether the accused acted authorizedly or unauthorizedly. It is only concerned with whether the accused acted dishonestly. The point is of no practical importance because the charge could easily be amended if necessary.

Now if the accused was guilty of a dishonest intention, he must have been acting either in collusion with the Satara Industrial Works or not in collusion with the works. It is in my opinion utterly inconceivable that the accused, if he was guilty, was acting without the knowledge and connivance of the Works. We are not dealing here with a valuable commodity like currency gold or diamonds that can be carried about in the pocket and readily disposed of at any time to any one anywhere. We are dealing with two waggon loads of iron bars that take many men to lift, and for which there was no possible market in the whole district except the Satara Industrial Works and Kirloskers Works. It is starkly incredible that the Station Master stole these bars on the off chance that the Satara Industrial Works might be ready to connive at the crime and purchase the bars from him. Therefore it must be held that if he was guilty of fraud, he acted in connivance with some person or persons connected with the Satara Industrial Works who must be equally guilty.

I think I must dispose equally summarily of the suggestion that some person or persons at the Satara Industrial Works connived with the accused at this alleged fraud without the knowledge of the Proprietor Khan Bahadur Cooper. However loose may be the organization of the Works and there is evidence that Khan Bahadur Cooper, who is a busy man, only visits them from time to time, it is incredibable that any of his subordinates should have entered into an elaborate plot to steal two waggons loads of iron bars intended for his rival without his authority. If the accused was guilty of fraud, Khan Bahadur Cooper must have been a party to it.

Now at the outset, such a supposition bristles with incredibilities. Two waggon loads of bars are not easily hid, and besides the station staff almost all the hands of the Satara Industrial Works must have been cognisant of this fraud. Fifty miles down the line are Kirloskers, a rival firm. It is admitted that there is intense rivalry between these two firms which between them have a monopoly in the supply of iron ploughs to this part of the Deccan. In such circumstances it is hardly possible that anything of great importance can happen in one Works without soon becoming known in the other. Is it conceivable that the responsible heads of either firm could, at a crisis when material was scarce, plot to steal two waggon loads of essential material belonging to the other firm and urgently required by the other firm, which must of course have received the railway receipt for this material, be waiting for the arrival of the consignment and be in touch with the consignor?

EVIDENCE FOR INFERENCE.

What is the evidence from which the prosecution asks me to infer the criminal intent of the accused? First that there was a crisis in the trade material was scarce and dear, it was urgently required as the season for the sale of ploughs was passing, and there was intense rivalry between the two firms. But surely in these circumstances the vigilance of each firm would be greatly increased, and the likelihood, always exceedingly remote, of one firm being able to steal with secrecy and success two waggon loads of the other firm's material would be so infinitesimal that any sane proprietor would prefer bankruptcy to so perilous and desperate an expedient.

The only other evidence from which I am asked to infer the guilt of the accused consists of the state of some of the railway records connected with the cause which show unmistakeable signs of having been tampered with. In the second part of the charge the accused is specifically charged with having tampered with exhibits Nos. II-A, 6 B and 6-C. I think it is clear that these Exhibits have been tampered with. But first it has not been proved that it was the accused stationmaster who tampered with them. It has merely been argued that as these records were in charge of the accused the accused must be held responsible for the tampering. This may be good departmental practice but it is not criminal law at all, and as a matter of fact, though all these records are in charge of the accused, he has not, and could not have them continuously under lock and key. On the contrary, they have admittedly been handled by many people and the legitimate entries in Exhibit IIA have admittedly been made partly by the accused and partly by the assistant station master. The Assistant Station Master has been called by the prosecution, and his evidence used to fasten on the accused the sole responsibility for the state of these records but he is of course an interested witness, and could not be expected to give any evidence that would, even directly tend to incriminate himself.

FINDINGS.

I hold then, first, that it is incredible that the accused made this mistake with criminal intent without the connivance of the Satara Industrial Works, secondly, that it is incredible that any one in the Satara Industrial Works, or its proprietor should have connived at such a public, patent and unconcealable fraud, and thirdly that even if these two suppositions were not incredible, there is no sufficient evidence that the action of the accused was dishonest and not merely a bona fide mistake due either to his own carelessness or to the carelessness of his subordinates. Carelessness, I agree, there must have been. Even though the wagons were mislabelled at Poona Junction the formalities that should have been observed at Satara Road Station were sufficient if observed strictly, to bring to light the fact that the consignment was intended for Kirloskers and not for the Satara Industrial Works. But carelessness is not a crime, and if it were, it has not been brought home specifically to the accused as distinct from his subordinates.

Since I am not satisfied that either the carelessness in delivering the consignment to the Satara Industrial Works, or the subsequent tampering with the records must be laid specifically to the door of the accused, the question whether such tampering following upon such carelessness is proof of intent to defraud within the meaning of section 477A of the Indian Penal Code is only of academic interest and need not be pursued here.

It has been urged throughout that it should be inferral from the evidence that the misdelivery of bars was not a mistake, but an attempt of the accused, either alone or in connivance with the Satara Industrial Works, to misappropriate the bars, and so to hurt the rival firm of Kirloskers, I have considered carefully whether it might not be argued with equal cogency from the same evidence that the misdelivery of bars was not a mistake but an attempt of the accused, either alone or with the connivance of Kirloskers, to plant a suppositious crime upon Satara Industrial Works, and so to hurt the Satara Industrial Works. I am inclined to think that there is little to choose between the two arguments and I am convinced that neither can be sustained.

For these reasons I acquit the accused.

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KIRLOSKER BROS. FILE CIVIL SUIT.

CLAIM OF RS. 15 000 DAMAGES.

SATARA, Feb. 3.

It is learnt that, Rao Bahadur Kale on behalf of the aggrieved party (Messrs. Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.) filed a civil suit in the Satara 1st Class Court some time before the judgment in the Stationmaster's Case was delivered. According to the plaint the plaintiff demands damages of Rs. 15,000 from the defendants, namely the G. I. P. R. and the M. & S. M. R Companies, Khan Bahadur S. B. Cooper, M.L.C. and the acquitted stationmaster, Mr. Bapat, for the alleged fraudulent delivery of the property, forming subject matter of the criminal proceedings to the Satara Industrial Works. The plaint, they say, was simply withheld to suit convenience and was filed on the last day to escape limitation bar and that this had nothing to do with the turn the criminal case took in the District Magistate's Court.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Feb. 2.

As reported in my previous letter Mr. Phiroisha Merwanji had charged Mr. Hirjibhai Ruttonji Hilloo with causing assault and insult. The hearing came up on the 30th ultimo, and the case has been compounded.

Govind Uka has been committed to Sessions for the alleged offence of committing rape on Ganga, a Patidar woman of Palsana, (Pishad Taluka.) In this case Paragia who is alleged to have aided Govind in the commission of the alleged offence has turned approver.

The town had the misfortune to lose a very respected old Parsi lady in the death of Mrs. Bachubai Sorabji Jesangi Dasturmeherji, which took place on the 30th ultimo. At the funeral ceremony a large number of Parsi Mobeds, who had in their boyhood received religious training at her and her husband's hand, were present to pay their last respects.

PANTHER SHOT AT POWNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A pretty large female panther measuring over 6 ft. in length was shot by Dr. Raschid, Medical Officer in charge of the Leper Asylum at Trombay, at 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday at Powna, a village almost midway between Thana and Belapur.

The panther had been killing goats, calves and bulls almost every week, her last victim being a full-sized mule only five days previously. On hearing of this, the Doctor repaired to the spot, tied a young gid as bait and sat up for the panther at 7 o'clock. He had not to wait long, however, as she came rushing out of her hiding place precisely at 7-30 and before she could cause any damage to the kid was despatched with one bullet through the head. In killing her, the Doctor has bagged his fifth panther. It may be mentioned as a peculiar feature of the manner of Dr. Raschid's shooting these dangerous animals that he never sits on a tree or *machan* but invariably shoots them from the ground.

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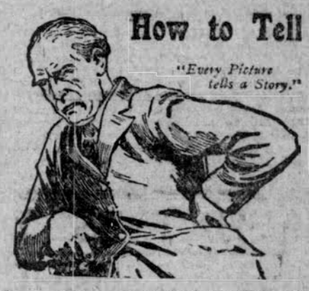

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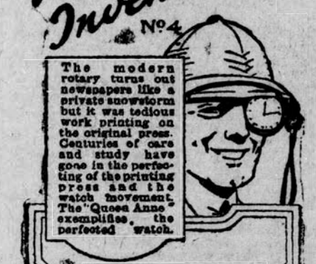

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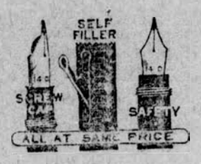

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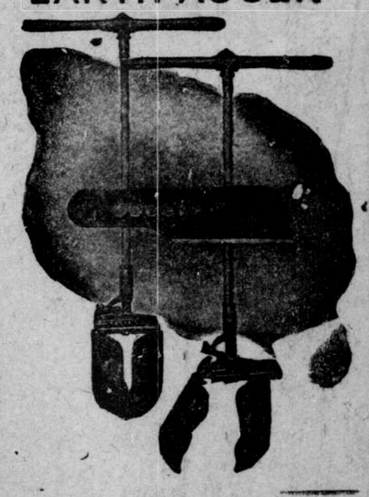

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